

The Gazette of India



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 3rd April 1954 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
69	S.R.O. 1026, dated the 25th March, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	The Tea Rules, 1954.
69A	S.R.O. 1026-A, dated the 27th March, 1954.	Ditto	Notification by the Iron and Steel Controller regarding the maximum prices for various controlled categories of steel.
69B	S.R.O. 1026-B, dated the 27th March, 1954.	Ditto	Appointment of the date of enforcement of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1953 to be the 25th March, 1954.
70	S.R.O. 1027, dated the 11th March, 1954.	Ministry of Labour.	Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madurai in the industrial dispute between certain employers at Port Cochin and their workmen.
71	S.R.O. 1028, dated the 29th March, 1954.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Fixation of the price of the ex-factory Indian Sugar Standard E-27 Grade.
72	S.R.O. 1029, dated the 16th March, 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 280/12 1952.
73	S.R.O. 1030, dated the 30th March, 1954	Ditto	Final list of candidates for election to the House of the People from the Kanpur District (Central) Constituency.
73A	S.R.O. 1030-A, dated the 30th March, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendments made in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply Notification No. I(1)-2(17), dated the 23rd January 1950 by the Iron and Steel Controller.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
74	S.R.O. 1031, dated the 31st March, 1954.	Ministry of External Affairs.	The Indian Foreign Service Rules, 1954.
75	S.R.O. 1032, dated the 31st March, 1954.	Ministry of States.	Central Government extends to the State of Kutch, the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Amendment) Act, 1953 and the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Second Amendment) Act, 1953, with modifications.
76	S.R.O. 1033, dated the 31st March, 1954.	Ministry of Law	The Andhra (Adaptation of Laws of Union Subjects) Order, 1954.
76A	S.R.O. 1033-A, dated the 31st March, 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Final list of candidates for election to the House of the People from the Bhandara Constituency.
77	S.R.O. 1034, dated the 1st April 1954.	Ditto	The Election Commission calls upon the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Hyderabad to elect a person to fill the vacancy in the Council of States caused by the death of Shri Puranmal S. Lahoti.
	S.R.O. 1035, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ditto	The Election Commission appoints the dates for election to the Council of States for a seat allotted to the State of Hyderabad.
	S.R.O. 1036, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ditto	Appointment of the Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States for a seat allotted to the State of Hyderabad.
	S.R.O. 1037, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ditto	Appointment of a person to assist the Returning Officer for the election to the Council of States for a seat allotted to the State of Hyderabad.
	S.R.O. 1038, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ditto	The method of voting by the postal ballot shall be followed at the bye-election to the Council of States for a seat allotted to the State of Hyderabad.
78	S.R.O. 1039, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	The rate of tea cess to be levied and collected on all tea exported outside India shall be rupees two per one hundred pounds.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
	S.R.O. 1040, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	The Central Government specifies 348, 246, 170 pounds avoirdupois as the standard export figure of India in respect of tea.
	S.R.O. 1041, dated the 1st April, 1954.	Ditto	The taking of tea outside India to certain territories shall not be 'export' for the purpose of the Tea Act, 1953.
79	S.R.O. 1110, dated the 3rd April, 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Exemption of the raw sugar from the whole of customs duty leviable thereon under the Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1954

S.R.O. 1120.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, and having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

SCHEDULE

Name of the Candidate	Name of constituency
I	2
Shri Sahdeo of Ramgarh Kalan	Mirzapur District <i>cum</i> Banaras District (West).

[No. UP-P/52(93).]

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1954

S.R.O. 1121.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the names of the persons shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as candidates for election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Tripura Electoral College, and each having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said election, have, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the returns of election expenses within the time required and have thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), are hereby published.

SCHEDULE

Shri Umesh Lal Singh.

Shri Kamini Singh.

[No. MT-CS/52(1).]

By Order,

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1954

S.R.O. 1122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order published with the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.R.O. 1876, dated the 5th October 1953, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, under the heading "Madras Agricultural Department" under the sub-heading "Madras Agricultural Service" serial No. 82 and the entries in columns (1), (2) and (3) against that serial number (relating to Sri G. Seshadri Ayyengar) shall be omitted.

[No. 26/4/53-II-AIS(I).]

S.R.O. 1123.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Order published with the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.R.O. 2054, dated the 2nd November 1953, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, under the heading "MADRAS ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT" under the sub-heading "Non-Gazetted—Technical" for the entry in column 3 against serial No. 144 relating to Sri K. Narayana, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

[No. 26/4/53-I-AIS(I).]

N. N. CHATTERJEE, Dy. Secy.

"Allotted Officer".

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1124.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Entry 3(b) of the Table annexed to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, the Central Government is pleased to specify

Shri Prabalsinhji Harbhamji.

member of the family of the Ruler of Morvi for the purposes of that entry.

This Ministry's notifications Nos. 213-D dated the 1st December 1953 and 7-D, dated the 25th January 1954, published as S.R.O. 2211 and S.R.O. 341 in the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3, dated the 5th December 1953 and dated the 30th January 1954, respectively are hereby cancelled.

[No. 34-D.]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Entry 3(b) of the table annexed to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, the Central Government is pleased to specify—

- (1) Her Highness Shrimati Pravin Kumari Sahiba,
- (2) Her Highness Shrimati Suraj Kumari Bai Sahiba,
- (3) Her Highness Shrimati Ballabh Kumari Sahiba,
- (4) Her Highness Shrimati Kirti Kumari Devi Sahiba,

members of the family of the Ruler of Rewa, for the purposes of that entry.

[No. 36-D.]

K. RAJA RAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1126.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause 1 of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, hereby entrusts to that Government, in relation to the estate of the Ruler of Nandgaon, the powers and functions conferred on the Central Government by section 41 of the Central Provinces Courts of Wards Act, 1899, (XXIV of 1899).

[No. 35-PB.]

New Delhi, the 7th April 1954

S.R.O. 1127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Mangrol and Manavadar (Administration of Property) Act, 1949 (II of 1949), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the said Act namely:—

In Part II of the said Schedule, after item (d) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) Amounts standing in the name of Khan Shri Gulammoinuddin Khan, Chief of Manavadar and Abdulkadir P. Quraishi, Private Secretary to the Chief of Manavadar, with the Habib Bank Limited, Rajkot.

1. Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddin Khan, Chief of Manavadar.	Rs. 4,57,564/11/3
2. Abdulkadir P. Quraishi, Private Secretary to the Chief of Manavadar.	Rs. 1,897/10/-
TOTAL:	Rs. 4,59,462/5/3

NOTE.—The above amounts have been deposited with the Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot in the joint account of Messrs Habib Bank Ltd and the Regional Commissioner for Saurashtra, Rajkot.”

[No. 37-PB.]

V. VISWANATHAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1128.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of clause

(i) of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply, up to and including the 31st March 1955, to the Bank of New India Ltd., Trivandrum and to the Martandam Commercial Bank Ltd., Martandam.

[No. D.2445-F.I/54.]

K. P. BISWAS, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1954

S.R.O. 1129.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), and rule 16 of the Banking Companies Rules, 1949, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that in the case of the Morvi Mercantile Bank Ltd., the provisions of sections 18 and 24 of the said Act shall not apply up to and including the 31st March, 1955, and that the provisions of section 31 of the said Act and rule 15 of the said Rules shall not apply in so far as such provisions relate to the publication in a newspaper of its balance sheet and profit and loss account for the period ended the 31st December, 1953, together with the auditors' report thereon.

[No. F.4(60)-F.I/54.]

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1954

S.R.O. 1130.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sections 18 and 24 of the said Act shall not apply, until the 30th September, 1954, to the Agricultural Bank of Garhwal Ltd., Narendra Nagar.

[No. 4(67)-F.I/54.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Central Office)

Bombay, the 22nd March 1954

S.R.O. 1131.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 12(13)-FI/47, dated the 25th March 1947, the Reserve Bank hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Reserve Bank of India No. F.E.R.A.10/47-R.B., dated the 25th March 1947, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

- (a) after the entry "Bank of Tokyo Ltd." the entry "British Bank of the Middle East" shall be inserted.
- (b) entry No. 24 "Nationale Handelsbank, N.V." shall be omitted.
- (c) the serial numbers appearing against the names of the authorised dealers shall be omitted.

[No. F.E.R.A.125/54-R.B.]

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue

directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its notification S.R.O. 1214 dated the 1st July, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification against serial No. 1 for the entry under column 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

All Government servants under the Audit Control of the Accountants General of Madras and Andhra States.

[No. 18.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1133.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rules, namely:—

(1) The Collector of Central Excise, Patna, shall exercise all the powers conferred by Chapter XI of the said Act on a Chief Customs Officer or a Customs Collector in respect of the Private Bonded Warehouse of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd., Basudeopur, Monghyr (Bihar).

(2) The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Bhagalpur Division of the Patna Central Excise Collectorate, shall exercise all the powers conferred by Chapter XI of the said Act on a Customs Collector in respect of the aforesaid warehouse.

[No. 39.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1134.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. S.R.O. 961, dated the 25th May 1953, namely:—

In the said notification:—

(i) for clause 2 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. Passengers in transit holding transit visa or *bona fide* overseas tourists holding tourist visa, provided that the total period spent by such passengers in India does not exceed ninety days”;

(ii) Clause 3 shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (a) of that clause and after sub-clause (a) as so re-numbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(b) British Service Officers and other Ranks proceeding *ex-India* on termination of their contract of service with the Government of India and the wives of such officers”;

(iii) Clause 5 shall be re-numbered as sub-clause (a) of that clause and after sub-clause (a) as so re-numbered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(b) Officials of Foreign and Commonwealth Governments functioning in India who are exempt from payment of income-tax under an agreement entered into between the said Government and the Government of India, and the wives of such officials”;

(iv) for clause 7 and 8, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“7(a) All Seamen holding Indian Continuous Discharge Certificates proceeding from India under an agreement of service with a shipowner or an Agent or Master of a ship, provided that the employers agree to be responsible for the payment of tax due from the Seamen in respect of their wages.

(b) All Seamen holding Foreign Continuous Discharge Certificates proceeding from India under an agreement of service with a Shipowner or an Agent or Master of a ship, provided that their preceding stay in India was of a duration not exceeding 90 days”.

[No. 19.]

G. L. POPHALE, Dy. Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1954

S.R.O. 1135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts crude penicillin in bulk imported into India and falling under Item No. 28 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the said Act as is in excess of the duty leviable on penicillin in bulk falling under Item No. 28(26) of the said Schedule.

[No. 35.]

E. RAJARAM RAO, Jt. Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1136.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 7-Customs, dated the 18th January 1952, namely:—

In the said notification the words “the Superintendent of Central Excise in charge of the Vapi Circle of the Baroda Central Excise Collectorate and” shall be omitted.

[No. 38.]

CENTRAL EXCISE

New Delhi, the 10th April 1954

S.R.O. 1137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that Soap known as “Jute batching soap” or “Jute batching emulsifier” shall be exempt from the whole of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, (I of 1944), provided that—

- (i) It is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that such soap is intended for use in the ‘Batching’ process of the Jute Industry as an emulsifying agent, and
- (ii) the procedure set out in Chapter X of the said Rules is followed in respect of obtaining remission of duty on such soap.

[No. 14.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 7th April 1954

S.R.O. 1138.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions contained in clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution resolutions have been passed by the Legislatures of the States of Assam and Bihar on the 18th day of March, 1954 and the 15th day of March, 1954, respectively adopting the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), in so far as it relates to estate duty in respect of agricultural land situate in the said States.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby adds the names of the States of Assam and Bihar to the First Schedule thereof.

[No. 4.]

PYARE LAL, Jt. Secy.

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits prospectively with effect from the date of publication of this order in the official Gazette, the duty with which a security bond executed by or on behalf of a temporary Government servant for the payment of any advance received by him for the purchase of a bicycle, is chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 3.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 10th April 1954

S.R.O. 1140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby exempts flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes containing no imported tobacco, from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of nine annas per lb.:

Provided that—

- (i) the tobacco pertains to crops harvested in the year 1953 and preceding years;
- (ii) the tobacco has been graded by Inspectors appointed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Government of India, into any one of the following 'Agmark' grades, namely, B, LMG, DB, DG, PL, FS and FS2;
- (iii) such grading is done before the tobacco is purchased by, or on behalf of, manufacturers of cigarettes from licensed curers, or from bonded warehouses, in the producing areas;
- (iv) the tobacco is used in the manufacture of cigarettes assessable at Re. 1 per 1,000 under item 9II(2) (ix) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944; and
- (v) duty is paid at the time of the issue of the tobacco for such manufacture.

Provided further that the said exemption shall not apply to any such tobacco if mixed with tobacco pertaining to crops harvested in 1954 and succeeding years.

[No. 13.]

S.R.O. 1141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby exempts, with effect from the tenth day of April, 1954, the varieties of unmanufactured tobacco, specified in column 1 of the following Table from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as is in excess of the duty specified respectively against each variety in column 2 of the Table:—

Column 1

Column 2

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Unmanufactured tobacco, if other than flue-cured and not ordinarily used for the manufacture of (a) cigarettes or (b) smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, but capable of being used for the manufacture of biris. | Ten annas and six pies per lb. |
| 2. Unmanufactured tobacco, if other than flue-cured and not otherwise specified. | Four annas and six pies per lb. |
| 3. Unmanufactured tobacco, if other than flue-cured and used for manufacture of (a) cigarettes or (b) smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes. | Six annas and nine pies per lb. |

Provided that the said exemption shall not apply to any such tobacco:—

- (i) which has not been first warehoused in accordance with rule 141 of the said Rules, or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room under rule 27, before the first day of January 1954;
- or
- (ii) having been so first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room before the first day of January, 1954, has been mixed with other unmanufactured tobacco first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room on or after that day.

[No. 15.]

S.R.O. 1142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and with effect from the tenth day of April, 1954, the Central Government hereby exempts from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as is in excess of four annas and six pies per lb., varieties of unmanufactured tobacco, whether flue-cured or other than flue-cured, which are capable of being used for the manufacture of biris, but are proved to the satisfaction of, and are notified by, the Collector as varieties which are not in fact utilised, or are utilised only to a negligible extent, within the limits of an area specified by him in the notification, for the manufacture of biris:

Provided that

- (i) such varieties are not utilised in such area for the manufacture of (a) cigarettes or (b) smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes;
- (ii) if any such variety is consigned from the premises of assessment to any premises situated outside such area, it shall not be entitled to the said exemption;
- (iii) if any variety so exempted is at any subsequent time exported outside such area, the exemption hereby granted shall be deemed to be withdrawn, and the wholesale dealer so exporting it, shall prior to such export, pay in respect of the quantity exported, an amount equivalent to the amount of duty from which such quantity was originally exempted.

Provided further that any such varieties as

- (a) have not been first warehoused in accordance with rule 141 of the said Rules, or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room under rule 27 before the first day of January, 1954;

or

- (b) having been so first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room before the first day of January, 1954, have been mixed with other unmanufactured tobacco first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room on or after that day;

shall be exempt from so much of duty leviable thereon as is in excess of six annas per pound.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 23—Central Excises, dated the 14th July, 1951, is hereby rescinded.

[No. 16.]

S.R.O. 1143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and with effect from the tenth day of April, 1954, the Central Government hereby exempts flue-cured scrap unmanufactured tobacco of the variety known as 'choora', and consisting of flakes not larger than one-fifth of an inch square in size, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as is in excess of ten annas and six pies per pound:

Provided that any such tobacco as

- (i) has not been first warehoused in accordance with rule 141 of the said Rules, or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room under rule 27, before the first day of January, 1954;

or

- (ii) having been so first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room before the first day of January, 1954, has been mixed with other unmanufactured tobacco first warehoused or deposited in a curer's private bonded store-room on or after that day,

shall be exempt from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of fourteen annas per pound.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 12—Central Excises, dated the 7th April 1951, is hereby rescinded.

[No. 17.]

E. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

TEA CONTROL

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 944, dated the 17th March 1954, namely:—

In the said notification—

(a) in the category of members representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea, after entry No. 18 the following entry shall be inserted, namely—

“18A. Shri C. P. Rajan, Proprietor, Ambiga Valley Tea Factory, Katery, Nilgiris.”

(b) in the category of members representing consumers and other interests, for entry No. 33 the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“33. The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, ex-officio.”

[No. 48(2)-Plant/54.]

A. NIYOGI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1145.—In pursuance of clause (c) of rule 2 of the Development Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. Prasad, an Officer on special duty (Sugar) in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), as the Secretary to the Development Council established by the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.R.O. No. 392 dated the 12th March, 1954, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of sugar.

[No. 5(7)IA(G)/54.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons as members of the Development Council for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of bicycles established under the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 2317, dated the 17th December 1953, namely:—

- (1) Shri Sanjoy Sen,
Technical Director,
Sen-Raleigh Industries
of India Ltd.,
Mercantile Buildings,
Lalibazar, Calcutta-1

being a person who in the opinion of the Central Government has special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of the said scheduled industry ;

- (2) Shri Harbans Singh,
Secretary, Ludhiana Cycle
Manufacturers' Association,
Millergunj, Ludhiana.

being a person who in the opinion of the Central Government is capable of representing the interests of consumers of goods manufactured and produced by the said scheduled industry.

[No. 5(5)IA(G)/52.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1147.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (m) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946), the Central Government are pleased to renominate Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi to be a member of the

Indian Central Oilseeds Committee to represent exporters of oilseeds and oilseed products, with effect from 1st April 1954.

[No. F.6-7/54-Com-I.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 2nd April 1954

S.R.O. 1148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914) the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Education Health and Lands, No. F. 320/35-A, dated the 20th July, 1936.

In the said order, after rule 8B the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"8C. Unmanufactured tobacco either raw or cured, shall not be imported into India by air except from Burma and the Kalat State:

Provided that the transit of such tobacco through India by air or its transshipment shall be allowed—

- (a) if such tobacco is accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate referred to in rule 5 and rule 8B, and
- (b) it is packed in a container in such a way as not to allow any insect to reach or leave it and the container is not opened in any part of India".

[No. F. 6-25/53-Dte.I.]

BALVANT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd April 1954

S.R.O. 1149.—The following amendment to the Indian Central Cotton Committee Provident Fund Rules, made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), with the previous sanction of the Central Government, is hereby published in pursuance of section 17 of the said Act, namely:—

For sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of rule 16 of the said Rules, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(iii) to pay obligatory expenses on a scale appropriate to the applicant's status in connection with marriages, funerals or other ceremonies which by customary usage, it is obligatory on the applicant to perform."

[No. F.1-33/53-Com.II.]

R. L. MEHTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled "The Moon Is Blue" and its trailer produced by Preminger-Herbert Production, U.S.A. shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of India.

[No. 8/1/54-F.C.]

New Delhi, the 7th April 1954

S.R.O. 1151.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the exhibition of the film 'Prisoner of Golconda' in respect of which a "U" certificate No. 10481, dated the 9th March, 1954, was granted to Sri Prem Nath, Bombay, by the Central Board of Film Censors, shall be suspended for a period of one month from the date of this notification.

[No. 9/8/54-FC.],

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1152.—In the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, No. S.R.O. 732, dated the 1st March, 1954—

- (i) in clause (a) for "19", substitute "16"; and
- (ii) in Part B of the Schedule annexed thereto, omit serial numbers 15, 16 and 17 and entries against them and renumber the entries against serial numbers 18 and 19 as 15 and 16 respectively.

[No. 11/1/54-FII/A.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1153.—The Central Government hereby—

- (a) directs, in pursuance of the provision of clause (2) of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 781, dated the 1st March, 1954 and in modification of the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 782, dated the 1st March, 1954, that the Advisory Panels of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay and Calcutta shall consist of 24 and 18 members with effect from the 4th March and the 5th March, 1954, respectively, and
- (b) appoints, after consultation with the said Board, the persons mentioned in Parts A and B of the Schedule hereto annexed as members of the Advisory Panels at Bombay and Calcutta, respectively from the dates indicated against each.

THE SCHEDULE

PART A

Advisory Panel at Bombay

S. No.	Name of person	Date of appointment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Srimati G. Bharadwaj	4.3.54

PART B

Advisory Panel at Calcutta

S. No.	Names of persons	Date of appointment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Srimati Ayesha Ahmed	5.3.54
2.	Sri B. K. Basu	5.3.54

[No. 11/1/54-FII/B.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 18th March 1954

S.R.O. 1154.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, (LXIV of 1951), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Rules, 1951, namely:—

In the said Rules, for rules 11D and 11E, the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

11D. Sale of composite property.—Where a competent officer proposes to sell a composite property, the following procedure shall be followed:—

(1) The composite property shall be sold by public auction through an officer appointed, or an auctioneer approved, for the purpose by the State Government.

(2) (a) The competent officer shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of the court within the jurisdiction of which the property is situated (hereinafter referred to as the court language), and shall forward the same to the sale officer or the auctioneer directing him to sell the property on the date, time and place stated in the proclamation.

(b) The proclamation shall state the date, time and place of sale and specify as fairly and accurately as possible,

(i) the property to be sold and its location and boundaries;

(ii) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(iii) any other particulars which the competent officer considers material for a purchaser to know in order to judge the nature and value of the property.

(3) The proclamation shall be drawn up in quadruplicate and shall be made and published at the place on or adjacent to the property by beat of drum. One copy shall be affixed on the office of the competent officer, the second on a conspicuous part of the property, the third at the office of the Assistant Custodian of the district concerned, and the fourth copy shall form part of the record relating to the case.

(4) Notices and leaflets in the court language giving particulars of the property to be sold, may be distributed in the locality in sufficient numbers besides publication thereof in a newspaper having circulation in the district, whenever the competent officer considers such course necessary having regard to the value or nature of the property to be sold.

(5) No sale shall take place until the expiration of at least fifteen days from the date on which the first copy of the proclamation was affixed on the office of the competent officer.

(6) (i) The competent officer or the sale officer or the auctioneer as the case may be, may in his discretion, adjourn the sale to a specified day and hour, but the sale officer or the auctioneer shall, before so adjourning record his reasons therefor.

(ii) Any sale may be continued from day to day upto 14 days, but where a sale is adjourned for a longer period than 14 days, a fresh proclamation shall be made.

(7) No officer or other person having any duty to perform in connection with any sale shall either directly or indirectly bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in the property sold.

(8) The claimant may with the permission of the competent officer bid for or purchase the property, and where the claimant purchases with such permission, his claim, to the extent admitted by the competent officer, may be set off against the purchase-money.

(9) (i) The person declared to be the highest bidder of the property at the public auction shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of his bid to the officer or other person conducting the sale and in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be re-sold.

(ii) The balance of the purchase-money payable shall be deposited by the purchaser into the Treasury on or before the fifteenth day from the sale of the property in the Personal Ledger Account of the competent officer (State competent officer in Punjab and the Patiala East Punjab States Union).

Provided that in calculating the amount to be so deposited, the purchaser shall have the advantage of any set-off to which he may be entitled under clause (8).

(10) In default of payment within the period mentioned in clause (9), the deposit may, if the competent officer thinks fit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, be forfeited to the Custodian, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

(11) Every sale of property held under these rules shall be subject to a reserve price of the property being fixed therefor by the competent officer at such rate which shall not be less than 90 per centum of the value of the property as may be determined by the competent officer in this behalf.

(12) Where the highest bid received exceeds the reserve price fixed under clause (11), such highest bid shall, unless the competent officer otherwise directs, be accepted.

(13) Where the highest bid received falls short of the reserve price, the sale officer or the auctioneer may, accept it, but such bid shall be submit to confirmation by the competent officer. If the competent officer does not confirm the bid, the property shall be re-auctioned and all the provisions relating to auction shall apply to such re-sale.

Provided that at such re-sale the competent officer shall himself be present if in his opinion the value of the property is substantial or if he otherwise deems it necessary, and the highest bid received at such auction may be accepted notwithstanding that such bid is less than the reserve-price, or the competent officer may order a re-sale either by public auction or by calling tenders. The tenders will be opened after notice to the persons making the tenders and in the presence of such of them as may be present. The acceptance of the price at the sale by tenders shall be subject to the consent of the Custodian.

(14) When any property has been sold, any person interested in the property may within 30 days from the date of sale apply to the competent officer to set aside the sale on the ground of material irregularity or fraud in publishing or conducting it;

Provided that no sale shall be set aside on such ground unless upon the facts proved, the competent officer is satisfied that the applicant has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity or fraud.

(15) From the sale-proceeds, such costs of, and incidental to, auctioning the composite property as may be specified by the competent officer shall be deducted and paid to the party entitled before the sale-proceeds are distributed between the Custodian and the claimant.

11E. Sale certificate and possession.—(1) Where any property or interest therein is sold in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of these rules, the competent officer shall grant to the purchaser a sale certificate in Form 'I'.

(2) A certified copy of the sale certificate shall be sent by the Competent Officer to the Registering Officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property comprised in the certificate is situate.

(3) Where the property sold or transferred on partition or otherwise is in the occupancy of a tenant, allottee, or other person entitled to occupy the same, the competent officer shall, on the application of the purchaser or transferee, order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale or order of transfer in some conspicuous place of the property or by publication thereof in a newspaper having circulation in the locality and the expenses incurred in this connection shall be paid by the applicant.

[No. 52(97)/53-Prop.]

MANMOHAN KISHAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1153.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (12 of 1954), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Displaced Persons (Verification of Claims) Supplementary Rules, 1954, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, No. 23(1)SB/54, dated the 29th January 1954, namely:—

In the said Rules:—

- (a) in the proviso to Rule 4, the words "and that an application for its verification had been made before the appointed day" shall be omitted;
- (b) in the proviso to Rule 18, for the words "the expiry of thirty days from the commencement of these rules", the words, letters and figures "the 30th day of April, 1954" shall be substituted.

[No. 23(1)SB/54.]

M. K. NARAYANAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1156.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 82-B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Central Government hereby appoints the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Thana, who has been appointed as the *Ex-officio* Claims Commissioner for enquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of minor accidents occurring within his jurisdiction, as the *ex-officio* Claims Commissioner for enquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of minor accidents occurring within Greater Bombay also.

[No. 893-TG.]

P. N. SAXENA, Director, Establishment.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1157.—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Port Rules for the Port of Vizagapatam, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 222P&L(19)/31(I), dated the 23rd September 1933, is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th May 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendments

In the said Rules, after rule 65C, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“66. No person shall, except under the authority of a written permit granted by the Superintendent, Traffic,—

- (a) have or carry with him a camera for taking photographs or any material for making a sketch, plan, model or other devices, or
- (b) take any photographs or make any sketch, plan or model of any movable or immovable object or building or installation

within any dock area.

Explanation.—For purposes of this rule, the expression “dock area” shall consist of the following:—

- (i) The Dry Dock area between the eastern and western boundary walls,
- (ii) The Quay Wall area enclosed by Customs boundary wall,
- (iii) The coal and oil wharves and jetties enclosed by barbed wire fencing, and
- (iv) The eastern foreshore of the Turning Basin from the Southern Lighter Canal to the Narrow Gauge Railway gate”.

[No. 984-TG.]

D. R. SURI, Joint Director, Traffic.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1158.—In pursuance of Sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the names of the following persons who have

been elected as Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for a period of two years from 1st April 1954, are hereby published for general information:—

Name of elected person	Constituency from which elected
Lala Karam Chand Thapar Shri N. L. Kanoria Shri K. P. Goenka	} Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
Mr. G. G. Robertson Mr. D. F. Macmillan	} Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Shri H. M. Jagtiani	Indian National Steamship Owner's Association.
Shri P. L. Saraogi Shri Gobinda Chandra Dey	} Bharat Chamber of Commerce. Corporation of Calcutta.
Shri A. N. Laha Shri Debass C. Ghose Shri J. N. Mookerjee Shri J. K. Mitter	} Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

[No. 9-PI(250)/53.]

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1159.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the names of the following persons who have been elected as Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years from 1st April 1954 are hereby published for general information:—

Name of elected person	Constituency from which elected
Shri C. Padmanabhan Shri K. Govindan Shri K. S. Janakiram	} Municipal Corporation of Madras. Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

[No. 13-PI(124)/53.]

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1160.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), it is hereby published for general information that Dr. Sushil Kumar Ghose, Municipal representative of the Howrah Municipality, has been elected by that Municipality to be a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta for a period of two years with effect from 1st April 1954.

[No. 9-PI(250)/53.]

T. S. PARASURAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1161.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the names of the following persons who have been elected as Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years from 1st April 1954 are hereby published for general information:—

Name of elected person	Constituency from which elected
Shri P. Lakshmipathy Naidu	Indian National Steamship Owner's Association.
Mr. J. R. Galloway Mr. E. F. G. Hunter Shri M.M. Shanmugan Chettiar Shri T. K. Singaram Shri Kumararaja M. A. M. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad	} Madras Chamber of Commerce. Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

[No. 13-PI(124)/53.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules regulating the grant of certificates of competency to engineers (including motor engineers) published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. S.R.O. 240, dated the 9th February 1952, namely:—

After clause (vi) of rule 60 of the said rules, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(vii) Certificate of Marine Engineering issued by the New South Wales Department of Technical Education, New South Wales."

[No. 67-M.A(1)/54.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1163.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorises all the Collectors in the State of Andhra to perform the functions of a competent authority under the said Act, in their respective jurisdictions.

[No. 2520-EII/54.]

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1164.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under the provisions of the said Act specified in column 3 of the Schedule hereto annexed, shall also be exercisable by each of the authorities mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Schedule in respect of any property situated within its jurisdiction subject to the condition, if any, specified in the column 4 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Authorities	Provision of the Act	Conditions
1	2	3	4
1	All the Collectors in the State of Andhra.	Section 6, section 7 section 8 [except clause (b) of sub-section (1)] and section 13.	No power under section 8, in so far as it relates to the fixing of the amount of compensation by agreement, shall be exercisable except with the previous approval of the Central Government.
2	The State Govt. of Andhra	Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 8.	

[No. 2521-EII/54.]

K. K. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.

REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

NOTICES

Patiala, the 17th March 1954

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

In the matter of the Mahabir Trading Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1165.—Whereas the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation, notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forth-coming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

AMRIT LAL, Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Pepsu, Patiala.

Madras, the 22nd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Bafna & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5).

S.R.O. 1166.—With reference to the notice dated 1st December, 1953, published on page 675 of part III, section 3 of the *Gazette of India* dated 19th December, 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

K. GOPAUL,

Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

Trivandrum, the 24th March, 1954

S.R.O. 1167.—Whereas information has been received that the "Kerala Industrial Combine Ltd.", Ernakulam is not carrying on any business or is in operation, it is hereby notified under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that at the expiration of three months from this date the name of the Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the Company will be dissolved.

Trivandrum, the 25th March 1954

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5).

S.R.O. 1168.—It is hereby notified that the Companies noted below are this day struck off the Register, under sub-section 5 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and they are dissolved.

1. The Samuel Brothers Ltd., Qullon.
2. The National Printing and Publishing House Ltd., Qullon.
3. The Crescent Oil Mills Company Ltd., Qullon.
4. The Electronic Appliances Construction Co. Ltd., Ambalapuzha.
5. The Neo-Chemical Industries Ltd., Trivandrum.
6. The South Travancore Leathers and Tanneries Ltd., Agasteeswaram.
7. The Gemini Motors Ltd., Trivandrum.
8. The Sudharma Corporation Ltd., Thiruvalla.

P. J. VERGHESE, Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Travancore-Cochin.

Hyderabad, the 25th March 1954

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3).

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and the Hyderabad Development Corporation Limited.

S.R.O. 1169.—Where as no reply has been received to this office letter issued under sub-section (2) of section 247 of Indian Companies Act to "The Hyderabad Development Corporation Ltd", notice is hereby given under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 247 of the said Act, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the Company "The Hyderabad Development Corporation Ltd." will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

[No. 836.]

M. A. RASHEED,

Registrar Incharge, Joint Stock Companies, Hyderabad Dn.

Shillong, the 27th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and in the matter of the Hind Biscuit Co., Ltd., of Nalbari, Assam.

S.R.O. 1170.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiry of three months from this date, the name of the Hind Biscuit Co Ltd., P. C. Nalbari, Assam, will unless cause is shown to the contrary be struck off the Register of Companies and the Company will be dissolved on the ground that it is not carrying on any business and is not in operation.

P. BORA, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Assam.

Eluru, the 29th March 1954

PURSUANT TO SECTION 172(2) OF THE ACT.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Ellore Motor Transport Limited.

S.R.O. 1171.—By an order passed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on 16th February 1954 in O.P. No. 442 of 1953 "The Ellore Motor Transport Limited" has been ordered to be wound up and the official Receiver of the High Court, Madras has been appointed official Liquidator thereof.

K. V. NARASIMHAMCHETTY, Asstt. Registrar.
Joint Stock Companies,

Jullundur, the 30th March 1954.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Gulistan Films Limited, Amritsar.

S.R.O. 1172.—Whereas the communications addressed to the Gulistan Films Limited under section 247(1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 have remained unanswered:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Gulistan Films Limited is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Karnal General Motor Transport Co. Ltd., Karnal.

S.R.O. 1173.—Whereas in reply to letters under section 24 (1) and (2) the Director of the Karnal General Motor Transport Co. Ltd., has stated that the company is not carrying on business.

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Karnal General Motor Transport Co. Ltd., is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Lahore Local Bus Ltd., Rupar.

S.R.O. 1174.—Whereas the communications addressed to the Lahore Local Bus Ltd., under sections 247(1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 have remained unanswered:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Lahore Local Bus Ltd., is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Kapurthala Industries Ltd., Simla.

S.R.O. 1175.—Whereas the communication addressed to Kapurthala Industries Ltd., under section 247(1) has remained unanswered and under section 247(2) is returned undelivered by Post Office:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Kapurthala Industries Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Bharat Chemicals and General Agencies Ltd., Amritsar.

S.R.O. 1176.—Whereas the communication addressed to Bharat Chemicals and General Agencies Ltd., under section 247(1) has remained unanswered and under section 247(2) is returned undelivered by Post Office:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Bharat Chemicals and General Agencies Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Lahoul Traders Ltd., Kulu.

S.R.O. 1177.—Whereas in reply to letters under sections 247(1) and (2) the Managing Director of the Lahoul Traders Ltd., has stated that the company is not carrying on business:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Lahoul Traders Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Pathankot Chamber Ltd., Pathankot.

S.R.O. 1178.—Whereas the communications addressed to the Pathankot Chamber Ltd., under sections 247(1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 have remained unanswered:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Pathankot Chamber Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Sir Ganga Ram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd., Ambala Cantt.

S.R.O. 1179.—Whereas the communications addressed to Sir Ganga Ram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd., under sections 247(1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 have remained unanswered:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Sir Ganga Ram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Cotton Oil Mills Ltd., Batala.

S.R.O. 1180.—Whereas in reply to letter under section 247(1) the Chairman of the Cotton Oil Mills Ltd., has stated that the company is not carrying on any business:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Cotton Oil Mills Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Kuthiala Saw Mills Co. Ltd. Hoshiarpur.

S.R.O. 1181.—Whereas in reply to letter under section 247(1) the Director of the Kuthiala Saw Mills Co. Ltd., has stated that the company is not carrying on any business:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Kuthiala Saw Mills Co. Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Bir Transport Company Ltd., Pathankot.

S.R.O. 1182.—Whereas in reply to letter under section 247(1) the Manager of the Bir Transport Co. Ltd., has stated that the company is not carrying on any business:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Bir Transport Co. Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

In the matter of Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the New Roranwala Pacca Arhties Association Ltd., Roranwala Mandi (Ferozepur).

S.R.O. 1183.—Whereas the Director of the New Roranwala Pacca Arhties Association Ltd., in a letter addressed to this office has stated that the company has no assets and liabilities and is not carrying on any business:

And whereas it appears accordingly that the New Roranwala Pacca Arhties Association Ltd. is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(3) of the above said Act that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

DES RAJ NANDA, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Punjab.

Bombay, the 30th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the
M/S. Rustom Sons Limited.

S.R.O. 1184.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sub-Section (5) of the Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that the name of M/s. Rustom Sons Limited has this day been struck off the Register and the said Company is hereby dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the M/s. Rabkavi Retail Yarn Merchants Syndicate Ltd.

S.R.O. 1185.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the M/s. Rabkavi Retail Yarn Merchants Syndicate Ltd. will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

M. V. VARERKAR,

Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Imphal, the 31st March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913

In the matter of the Manipur Nursery Ltd. of Khwai Naga Mapan.

S.R.O. 1186.—As no answer has been received to my Notice sent to the above mentioned company under my Memo No. 18/JS/II/53/200 of 16th February 1954. I do hereby give notice pursuant to section 247(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that at the expiration of one month from the receipt of this letter, the name of the Manipur Nursery Ltd. will unless cause be shown to the contrary, be struck off the register of companies and that this company will be dissolved on the ground that it is not carrying on any business or is not in operation.

H. B. SINGH, Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Manipur.

Agartala, the 31st March 1954

In the matter of the United Iron and Steel Industries Ltd., Agartala.

UNDER SECTION 247(3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

S.R.O. 1187.—Whereas there is a reasonable cause to believe that the company named the United Iron and Steel Industries Ltd. is not carrying on business or in operation it is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. 111/JS/II-20/49.]

R. N. SHINGHAL, Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Tripura, Agartala.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1188.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Shri Kedar Singh, a workman of the Kalyani Selected Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION NO. 27 OF 1954

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application u/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri Kedar Singh, Driver Mechanic and Truck Driver, Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*Complainant.*

Vs.

Management of Kalyani Selected Kargali Colliery, P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*Opposite party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, Chotanagpur Coalfield Workers Union, P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*For the Complainant.*

No appearance for the opposite party.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant filed the present complaint alleging that he was illegally discharged by the opposite party on 28th December 1953 without obtaining the express permission in writing from the Tribunal because of the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952.

3. The award in Reference No. 6 of 1952 was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 10th October 1953 and hence under Section 17A (1) read with Section 20(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the proceedings in the above reference terminated as from 10th November 1953. Section 33 prohibits an employer from discharging or dismissing a workman during the pendency of a reference without obtaining the express permission of the Tribunal. In the present case, the complainant was discharged on 28th December 1953. At that time, Reference No. 6 of 1952 was no longer pending and hence no permission of the Tribunal was necessary under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, to discharge the complainant. That being so, there was no breach of Section 33, and no complaint would lie under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence the present complaint would not be maintainable.

4. Notice was issued to the complainant to state as to how the complaint was maintainable. He sent a reply by post stating that the matter was settled between him and the opposite party. At the hearing before me, Mr. Balram Roy appearing for the complainant also stated that the matter was compromised and he did not want to proceed with the complaint. He also conceded that the present complaint is not maintainable.

In the result, the complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

The 12th March, 1954

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365).]

S.R.O. 1189.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Yeshwant Manaji Mayekar, a workman of Shri R. Vanardhan c/o Padav Bazar, Bombay.

BEFORE SHRI S. H. NAIK, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY
COMPLAINT (IT-CG) No. 1 of 1954

IN

REFERENCE (IT-CG) No. 3 of 1952

Shri Yeshwant Manaji Mayekar—*Complainant*.

Vs.

Shri R. Janardhan, C/o. Padav Bazar, Bombay—*Opponent*.

In the matter of a complaint under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

APPEARANCES:

Shri Yeshwant Manaji Mayekar—*Complainant*, in person.

Shri A. T. Joshi—For the opponent.

AWARD

The complainant has asked for permission to withdraw the complaint as the opponent is not one of the employers concerned in Reference (IT-CG) No. 3 of 1952. The complaint is therefore allowed to be withdrawn.

(Sd.) S. H. NAIK, *Industrial Tribunal*.

(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR, *Secretary*.

Bombay, the 12th March 1954.

[No. LR.2(242).]

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1190.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal Bombay, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Barkia Sakharam Penekar, a workman of Shri Maruti Ghanshyam, Bombay.

BEFORE SHRI S. H. NAIK, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY
COMPLAINT (IT-CG No. 2 of 1954

IN

REFERENCE (IT-CG No. 3 of 1952.

Shri Barkia Sakharam Penekar—*Complainant*

Vs.

Shri Maruti Ghanshyam, c/o Padav Bazar, Bombay—*Respondent*.

In the matter of a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES:

Dr. Shanti Patel—For the complainant.

Shri A. T. Joshi—For the respondent.

AWARD

This is a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The complainant was employed by the opponent as a khalasi on his Padav with effect from the 7th December 1953. His allegation is that the opponent employed him for the full season i.e. for a period of 8 months commencing from the date of his appointment but discharged him on the 1st February 1954 on account of his Union activities with a view to victimise him.

2. The opponent's defence is that he employed the complainant as a substitute khalasi to work in his place on the Padav when he was required to go to his native place to attend to the affairs of his uncle who had died there and that the understanding between him and the complainant was that the latter's employment should cease when he returned from his native place. Accordingly, it is alleged, after the opponent returned from his native place, he paid the dues of the complainant on the 31st January 1954 and discharged him with effect from the 1st February 1954.

3. The points that arise for determination in this case are whether the complainant has proved that he was employed by the opponent for a period of 8 months or for the full season as alleged by him and whether the opponent discharged the complainant to victimise him for his trade Union activities. I find both the points against the complainant.

4. There is no evidence beyond the complainant's own word to prove that the opponent had agreed to appoint him for a period of 8 months. The complainant admits that he has not obtained any writing from the opponent and there was none present at the time the agreement took place. He received his wages for the period he served under the opponent and he does not say that he accepted the payment under protest. He served under three different Padav owners during the short period of time between June and December 1953 prior to taking up service under the opponent. This shows the nature of employment which khalasis on Padavs some times obtain. The complainant admits that the opponent himself works on his Padav and that he had to leave for his native place some time in December, i.e. shortly after he was employed as a khalasi. If the complainant was employed to work as a khalasi during the absence of the opponent at his native place it naturally means that the appointment was temporary and the complainant was to work as a substitute so long as the opponent was away. I, therefore, believe the opponent when he affirms that he had employed the complainant as his substitute during his absence at his native place.

5. A point was made of the admission made by the opponent in his cross-examination that the opponent's son and brother who both worked as khalasis on his Padav had gone to their native place about 2—4 months before the complainant was employed as a khalasi and that this fact goes to indicate that the complainant was to work for a fairly long time. If it was the intention of the opponent that the complainant should work as a substitute in place of either his brother or his son he would have appointed him as a substitute soon after his son or brother left for his native place. But it was only after the opponent left for his native place that the complainant was appointed and not when either his son or brother left the place.

6. It appears from a receipt produced by the complainant that he joined the Jahazi Mazdoor Union on 19th January 1954 but there is no evidence that the opponent knew anything about the complainant's Union activities. The complainant has admitted that all the khalasis on the opponent's Padav except himself and another are members of the opponent's own family and that both he and the other khalasi who are not members of the opponent's family have joined the Union. If the opponent wanted to victimise his khalasis for their Union activities he would have discharged both the complainant and the other khalasi who had joined the Union. But the complainant himself admits that the other khalasi who has joined the Union still continues in the opponent's service. In the result, the complaint fails and is therefore dismissed.

(Sd.) S. H. NAIK,
Industrial Tribunal.

(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR, *Secretary.*

Bombay, the 19th March 1954.

[No. LR.2(242).]

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1191.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Mahinder Singh, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 185 OF 1953.

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952).

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL. B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri Mahinder Singh, Pointsman, West Bokaro Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

Vs.

Management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents:—

M/S. Anderson Wright & Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the Opposite party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he had been illegally and wrongfully dismissed by the opposite party during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of the Tribunal.

3. By its written statement, the opposite party contended that the complainant, who was working as a pointsman, unauthorisedly drove a locomotive on 19th February, 1953, thereby causing collision and damage to another locomotive. He was served with a charge sheet, to which he gave a reply. He tried to lay blame on his superior officers. The opposite party, after considering the charges and the reply of the complainant, dismissed him.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was working as a pointsman in the West Bokaro Colliery. On 19th February, 1953, he unauthorisedly drove a locomotive which caused a collision and damaged another locomotive. A charge sheet was served on him for this. In his reply, he admitted that he had driven the loco, but stated that he did so, because of the instructions given by the Manager that the pointsman should drive the locomotives in the absence of Loco Drivers, when they went to answer the call of nature. He further said that unless such driving on the part of pointsman was permitted, the pointsman could never have learnt driving, and that the fact that several pointsmen had been promoted as Loco Drivers showed that they must have been allowed to drive locomotives.

5. It would be clear from the above reply of the complainant to the charge sheet served on him that he admitted that he had driven the locomotive. Under the bye-laws for the use of locomotives in coalmines, only a person, who is certified in writing by the Manager to be competent to drive a locomotive, would be entitled to do so. The management have produced a book containing the forms for authorising a person to drive locomotives. As a matter of fact, it was admitted before me on behalf of the complainant that only persons who had such authority could drive locomotives.

6. It was however contended that in actual practice, even pointsmen were driving locomotives during the (temporary) absence of Loco Drivers. It was urged that the Manager had given oral instructions to that effect. It was also said that it was because pointsmen were allowed to drive locomotives like this that they could learn the work of driving locomotives and the fact that several pointsmen learnt this work and were appointed as drivers, also supported the allegation that the management had issued instructions allowing the pointsmen to drive locomotives during the absence of the driver.

7. No evidence has been led on behalf of the complainant in support of these contentions. It is doubtful whether the Manager could issue such instructions against the bye-laws. Apart from this, however, we have the evidence of the Manager, Shri Rai, who has stated on oath that he never instructed the complainant or any other pointsman to drive a locomotive in the absence of the Loco Driver. He has also said that there was no such practice in the colliery. I believe him.

8. The Manager has also explained as to how a pointsman could become qualified to work as a driver. A pointsman has to help a Loco Driver and for this purpose he sits in the same cabin as the driver and does the work as directed by the driver. In this way, a pointsman learns the mechanism of a locomotive. By watching the driver's work, he also learns something of the driver's work. The manager has said that after a person works as a pointsman for about two years, he is given practical training; and if after the training he is found fit, he is authorised to work as a driver. A line has been laid on the surface for giving this practical training. The fact therefore that some of the pointsmen have been promoted as drivers would not mean that they were allowed to drive the locomotives in the absence of drivers.

9. I therefore do not believe the complainant's allegations that he drove the locomotive in the absence of the regular driver because of instructions given to him and other pointsmen by the Manager. In my opinion, he drove the locomotive although he had no authority or instructions to do so. This caused the accident resulting in financial loss to the management. It could have resulted in loss to human life also. In the circumstances, the management were justified in taking a serious view and dismissing the complainant. The dismissal of the complainant was therefore justified.

The result is that the complainant is not entitled either to reinstatement or compensation or any other relief. The complaint fails and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.
The 18th March, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, Chairman,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
[No. LR.2(365).]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1192.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Santhanam and Shri Rambisal, workmen of Kotma Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 28 of 1954

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri Santhanam, S/O Ramaswamy Iyengar, Motor Mechanic, and

Shri Rambisal, Motor Cleaner, C/o Kotma Colliery, P.O. Kotma, Dist. Sahdol, Vindhya Pradesh—*Complainants.*

Vs.

The management of the Associated Cement Co. Ltd.'s Kotma Colliery, P.O. Kotma, Dist. Sahdol, Vindhya Pradesh—*Opposite Party.*

No appearance on behalf of either party.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainants alleged that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, the opposite party wrongfully discharged them on 30th November 1953 without obtaining the express permission of the Tribunal.

3. A notice was issued to the complainants to show how the complaint was maintainable when they were discharged after the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. Neither of them appeared in person, but they sent a letter stating that the judgment in Reference No. 6 of 1952 was given on 10th October 1953 and that the complainants were discharged on 1st November 1953, i.e. before the expiry of one month after the judgment was given. They also said that the complaint was made on the basis that the complaint is maintainable until the expiry of one month after the delivery of judgment.

4. Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act prohibits an employer *inter alia* from discharging a workman during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal without express permission in writing from the Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer contravened the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal, any aggrieved employee may make a complaint to the Tribunal. In other words, both sections require that the discharge or dismissal of a workman should be during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal.

5. Section 20(3) of Industrial Disputes Act lays down that proceedings before a Tribunal are to be deemed to have commenced on the date of the reference of a dispute for adjudication and such proceedings are to be deemed to have concluded on the date on which the award becomes enforceable under Section 17A. That section (section 17A) lays down that the award of a Tribunal shall become enforceable on the expiry of 30 days from the date of its publication. The order of reference No. 6 of 1952 was made by the Government of India on 5th May 1952. Hence the proceedings in reference No. 6 of 1952 must be deemed to have commenced on 5th May 1952. The award in that matter was signed on 26th September 1953, and was published in the *Gazette of India* on 10th October 1953. It therefore becomes enforceable from 10th November 1953. Hence the proceedings must be deemed to have concluded on 10th November 1953. This would mean that the proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 were pending before this Tribunal from 5th May 1952 to 10th November 1953.

6. Any workman, discharged by any of the employers who was a party to Reference No. 6 of 1952 during this period, could maintain a complaint under Section 33A. If however a person was discharged after 10th November 1953, it could not be said that he was discharged during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 and in that case, a complainant under Section 33A would not be maintainable.

7. In the present case, the complainants have alleged in their complaint that they had been wrongfully discharged from service on 30th November 1953. This would mean that they were discharged after the proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 had concluded. In reply to the notice served on them, the complainants have stated in their letter that they were discharged on 1st November 1953. This letter is not signed by either of the complainants, but is signed by Mr. Nair for the complainants. The letter is not verified. In other words, the allegations in this letter cannot be accepted as correct. As I mentioned above, in the complaint itself, the complainants have clearly stated that they were discharged on 30th November 1953. They have mentioned this date in paras. 2 and 8 of the complaint i.e. at two different places, showing that there was no clerical error. In any case, the letter sent on their behalf does not allege that the above statements in the complaint (that the complainants were discharged on 30th November 1953) were incorrect. If really the complainants were discharged on 1st November 1953 as is now alleged, the complainants should have produced some tangible evidence in support thereof, especially when their own complaint, which is signed and verified by them, mentions the date of their discharge as 30th November 1953. On the whole, I do not accept the subsequent allegation made in the reply to the notice to the effect that the complainants were discharged on 1st November 1953. On their own showing according to the allegations made in the complaint, the complainants were discharged on 30th November 1953 on which date Reference No. 6 of 1952 was not pending.

8. The complainants have also stated in the complaint that Reference No. 1 of 1953 was pending before this Tribunal. That reference was between the employers in relation to the South Bulliaree Kendwadhi colliery and their workmen. The present opposite party had nothing to do with that reference nor were the employees of the present opposite party in any way concerned therewith. That being so, if any action was taken by the opposite party during the pendency of Reference No. 1 of 1953, it would not come within the purview of Sections 33 and 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

9. The result is that the opposite party has not contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act in discharging the complainants on 30th November 1953 and hence the complainants are not entitled to file any complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. This complaint is therefore not maintainable and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

The 24th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

S.R.O. 1193.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Gobardhan Muchi, a workman of Bhulanbararee Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 391 of 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Gobardhan Muchi, Miner of No. 2 Pit, Bhulanbararee Colliery, P.O. Pathardih, Dist. Manbhum.—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd., Bhulanbararee Colliery, P.O. Pathardih, Dist. Manbhum.—*Opposite party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Satya B. Sen, General Secretary, Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Workers Union, P.O. Pathardih, Dist. Manbhum.—*For the Complainant*.

Shri D. N. Gupta, Chief Personnel Officer, M/S. Bird & Co. Ltd., P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum.—*For the Opposite party*.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was punished by the opposite party by suspension for an indefinite period from 19th August 1953 on the alleged ground of pillar robbing, during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of this Tribunal. He therefore filed the present complaint.

3. The management urged that the complainant was found guilty of pillar robbing on 19th August 1953 which is against law and which is a serious offence. A charge sheet was served upon him. He replied to it, but his reply was unsatisfactory. The management filed an application (No. 313 of 1953) before this Tribunal for obtaining permission to dismiss him. They therefore urged that the present complaint should be dismissed.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties entered into a compromise, a copy of which is annexed herewith. Under the compromise, the complainant is to be given back his job from 29th March 1954 and he in turn has given up his claim for the period of his suspension and idleness. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. From the charge sheet and the complainant's reply thereto, it does appear that the complainant was guilty of misconduct. The management at first wanted to dismiss him, but they now feel that the fact that the complainant has remained idle and lost his wages for over seven months, is sufficient punishment and are prepared to take him back. The complainant agrees to let go his claim for arrears of past wages, as he is now getting back his job. In the circumstances, I think that the compromise is fair and reasonable.

In the result, I pass an award in terms of the compromise.

The 26th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 391 OF 1953

In the matter of application U/S 33A of I.D. Act.

Gobardhan Muchi—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd.—*Opposite party.*

The humble petition of the parties most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the parties have settled the cases amicably.
2. That the management has agreed to take back the applicant to his old job with effect from Monday the 29th March 1954 on usual terms.
3. That the applicant has no further claim against the management in respect of the period of suspension as he was not employed in the colliery of the management during the period.

Under the circumstances it is prayed that an award be made in terms of the compromise.

And the party shall ever pray.

(Sd.) J. K. TALBOT, *Manager,*
Bhulanbararee Colliery.

(Sd.) D. N. GUPTA, *for Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd.*

L. T. Impression of Gobardhan Muchi.

(Sd) SATYA B. SEN, 25-3-54.
Filed.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

The 25th March 1954.

[No. LR.2(365).]

S.R.O. 1194.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Sheoprasad Shaw, a workman of the Gaslitan Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 288 of 1953.

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri Sheoprasad Shaw, C/o Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, P.O. Jharla, Dist. Manbhum—*Complainant.*

Vs.

The Manager, Gaslitan Colliery, P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party.*

APPEARANCES:

No appearance on behalf of the Complainant.

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad.

AND

Shri S. H. Murmu, Labour and Welfare Officer, Gaslitan Colliery, P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum—*For the Opposite party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, the opposite party terminated his services without obtaining the express permission from this Tribunal and he therefore prayed that the opposite party should be ordered to reinstate him.

3. By its written statement, the opposite party denied that it had terminated the services of the complainant during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. It contended that the complainant was dismissed on 19th September 1951 as a result of a charge sheet served on him regarding absence on duty on 7th September 1951. It was therefore urged that the complaint should be dismissed.

4. At the hearing, the complainant was not present. It appears from the papers produced by the opposite party that the complainant was served with a charge sheet dated 8th September 1951 for his being found absent from duty on 7th September 1951. On 19th September 1951, the management wrote a letter to the complainant stating that he was dismissed with immediate effect. This would thus show that the complainant was dismissed on 19th September 1951.

5. Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down *inter alia* that an employer cannot discharge or dismiss a workman during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal. Section 33A provides that if an employer were to contravene the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal, the aggrieved employee could make a complaint about it to the Tribunal. Thus a complaint under section 33A can be maintained only if an employer has contravened the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal. Section 20(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down that proceedings before a Tribunal would be deemed to have commenced on the date of reference of a dispute for adjudication.

6. In the present case, the complainant has alleged in the complaint that his services were terminated during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. The order of that reference was made by Government on 5th May 1952 and it would therefore mean that the proceedings in that reference commenced from that date. In other words, if a person was dismissed before 5th May 1952, it could not be said that he was dismissed during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. The complainant was, as I said above, dismissed on 19th September 1951. At that time, Reference No. 6 of 1952 was not pending. The opposite party had therefore not contravened the provisions of Section 33 of Industrial Disputes Act, and the complainant would not be entitled to file a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The result is that the complaint fails and is dismissed, and I pass my award accordingly.

The 23rd March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. L.R. 2(365) III.]

S.R.O. 1195.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Chhabila Bhuian, a workman of Bhulanbararee Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 390 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., I.L. B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Chhabila Bhuian, Miner of Pit No. 2, Bhulanbararee Colliery, Pathardih P.O., Dist. Manbhum—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd., Bhulanbararee Colliery, P.O. Pathardih, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Satya B. Sen, General Secretary, Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Workers Union, Pathardih P.O., Dist. Manbhum—*For the Complainant*.

Shri D. N. Gupta, Chief Personnel Officer, M/S. Bird & Co Ltd., P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum—*For the Opposite party*.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, he was punished by the opposite party by way of suspension for an indefinite period from 4th July 1953 without the express permission of the Tribunal and hence he filed the present complaint.

3. By its written statement, the opposite party urged that the complainant and four other persons engaged themselves unlawfully in cutting coal from pillars from a fenced up area. This resulted in a fatal accident and the four companions of the complainant were killed. An inquiry was held in this connection by the Mines Department and the management. The complainant made false and contradictory statements at the inquiry. A charge sheet was served on him and he was found guilty. The management made an application (application No. 299 of 1953) to this Tribunal for permission to dismiss the complainant. It was urged that this complaint should therefore be dismissed.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties entered into a compromise, a copy of which is annexed herewith. Under the compromise, the complainant is to be given his old job with effect from 29th March 1954 and the complainant has given up his claim for the period of his suspension and idleness. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. From the charge sheet and the complainant's reply thereto, it does appear that the complainant was guilty of misconduct. The management at first wanted to dismiss him, but they now feel that the fact that the complainant has remained idle and lost his wages for over seven months, is sufficient punishment and are prepared to take him back. The complainant agrees to let go his claim for arrears of past wages, as he is now getting back his job. In the circumstances, I think that the compromise is fair and reasonable.

In the result, I pass an award in terms of the compromise.

The 26th March, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 390 OF 1953

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

Chhabila Bhulan—*Complainant*.**Vs.**Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd.—*Opposite party*.

The humble petition of the parties above named most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the parties have settled the case amicably.

2. That the management has agreed to take back the complainant to his old job with effect from Monday the 29th March 1954 on usual terms.

3. Thus the complainant has no further claim against the management in respect of the period of suspension as he was not employed in the colliery of the management during the period.

Under the circumstances it is prayed that an award be made in terms of the compromise.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

L. T. Impression of Chhabila Bhuian.

(Sd.) D. N. GUPTA,

for the management of Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd.

(Sd.) J. K. TALBOT, *Manager*,
Bhulanbararee Colliery.

(Sd.) SATYA B. SEN, 25-3-54.

The 25th March 1954.

Filed.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR,2(365).]

S.R.O. 1196.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Ram Bilas Singh, a workman of the Loyabad Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 376 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Shri Ram Bilas Singh, Village, Sarawak, P.O. Rafigunj, Dist. Gaya—*Complainant*.**Vs.**The Colliery Manager, Loyabad Colliery, Barrakar Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Bansjora, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Ram Bilas Singh, Complainant, in person.

Shri D. N. Gupta, Chief Personnel Officer, M/S. Bird and C. Ltd., P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum—*For the Opposite party*.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleges that he was working as Head Overman in the Loyabad Colliery and was dismissed on 18th July 1953 without taking express permission from this Tribunal though Reference No. 6 of 1952 was pending at that time.

3. The opposite party urges that the complainant was not a workman but was a member of the supervisory staff. It further contends that on 20th June 1953 the complainant made less payments to some workers than was shown in the pay sheets and was due to them. A charge sheet was issued to him; in reply thereto, he virtually admitted his guilt. He was therefore dismissed.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was working as Head Overman in the Loyabad Colliery, and that a charge sheet was served on him on 1st July 1953 to the effect that he was guilty of misconduct "inasmuch as that whilst supervising payment to the miners of Pit No. 6 on 20th June 1953, he had failed to pay the sums due to them as shown in the wage sheets." On 3rd July 1953, he replied to the charge sheet, stating that while making payments adjustments have to be made to avoid wrong payment to miners, as the entries made by token munshis are not always correct. He further stated that he had deducted money from some of the miners in that particular work with the idea of making payment to actual claimants after a thorough and careful check, and also that it was found later on that a few gangs of miners were paid less than what was actually due to them and they had thereupon put up their claims. Lastly, he stated that he was on leave during the week for which payment was made and as he suspected some mistake in the amounts that were to be paid to the miners, he made deductions which would have been paid after verification and that he did this in good faith and that he was not guilty of misconduct. The management found the explanation not proper and dismissed him, and thereupon he has filed the present complaint.

5. A preliminary objection has been raised on behalf of the management, against the maintainability of this application. They urged that the complainant was not a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act and hence in dismissing him, the management had not committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and the complainant could not therefore maintain a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

6. Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act defines a workman as meaning any person employed in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward. In other words, a person cannot be held to be a workman, unless he has to do manual or clerical work. The complainant was admittedly working as Head Overman at the time of his dismissal and we have to consider whether as an Overman he had to do any clerical or manual work. If he had not to do any such work, he would not be a workman and Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act would not be a bar to the management dismissing him during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952.

7. In his evidence, the complainant has stated that his duties were supervisory, and that he had to see that the workers were working properly and that there was no infringement of any law or bye-law, regulation, etc. He has also said that he had occasionally to strike the working face with a stick to see that it was safe. This would however not mean that he had to do manual work. The striking of the face was a part of his supervisory duties and could not make him a workman. Similarly he has said that he had to make reports, but he admits that even an illiterate person could work as an overman and that person could get reports written by some one else, and put his thumb marks therein. In other words, the making of a report was not a clerical work but was part of supervisory work. Thus the complainant had not to do either manual or clerical work and he cannot be held to be a workman.

8. In this connection, I may mention that I had occasion to consider the question whether an overman was a workman as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act in Reference No. 35 of 1951. My award in that case has been published in the Gazette of India dated 9th May 1953 at page 584. I have considered this question at length therein and I have come to the conclusion that an overman is not a workman. Thus the present complaint would fail on this ground alone.

9. I may also mention that the complaint would fail on merits also. He was charged with having made less payments to the different miners on 20th June 1953, than the amounts shown as due to them in the wage sheets. The complainant admits that when making payments to the miners on 20th June 1953, some of them were paid less than the amounts shown against their names in the wage sheets. He has however said that in other cases, he had made payments of amounts exceeding the amounts shown in the wage sheets and that this was because on actual checking the work done by different workmen, he found that the wages were not properly shown in the wage sheets against their names. Before proceeding further, I may point out that the complainant's allegation that in some cases he had made excess payments to some workers is an afterthought and cannot be believed. In reply to the charge sheet, he did not make an allegation that any

workman was paid more than the amount that was shown against his name in the wage register. Actually he said that he deducted the amount from some workmen and that this amount *would have been paid* to other workmen after verification; i.e. the amount was not then paid, but was to be paid later on. In the reply to the charge sheet, he has also said that later on a few gangs of miners put up their claims again because they had been paid less than was actually due to them. This also means that no excess amount was actually paid to any worker as is now alleged by him.

10. Thus from his own admissions contained in his reply to the charge sheet, the fact that he had not paid full payments to all the workers is proved. In other words, the complainant did not pay the full amounts shown against the names of different workmen in the wage sheets. He alleged that this was with a view to making proper payments after a thorough and careful check. In his deposition, he had to admit that the pay sheets were prepared by office clerks according to the figures of work done by the workmen and these figures were supplied by the munshis. He has also admitted that he had no power to check figures or check excess payment or to deduct some amount from the payments to be made to the workers. His duties was to make payments according to the wage register. Still instead of doing so, he deducted some amounts from some workmen. It is significant to note that no corrections were made in the wage sheets to show the amounts that were actually paid to particular workmen; but the signatures and thumb marks were obtained, as if the full amounts as shown in the wage sheets were paid to them. He even signed the wage sheets and it showed that the payments were made correctly as shown therein. If his allegation that he made less payments with a view to making correct payments after checking them was correct, I think that he would have got the entries in the wage sheets corrected to show the exact amounts that were paid to them. Further, as I said above, he had admittedly no power to make less payments than shown in the wage sheets and still he did so.

11. On his own showing, therefore, the complainant did not make full payments to the workers as shown in the wage sheets, though he obtained their signatures showing that the full amounts were paid to them. He was thus clearly guilty of misconduct and the management were right in holding his misconduct proved. In the circumstances narrated above, the punishment of dismissal could not be said to be excessive.

12. The result is that the complainant is not entitled to be reinstated nor is he entitled to any relief. The complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

The 24th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365).]

S.R.O. 1197.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Sita Ram, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 186 of 1953.

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Shri Sita Ram, Loading Mazdoor, West Bokaro Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand,
Dist. Hazaribagh—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents: M/S Anderson Wright and Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers' Union,
P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Complainant*.

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc.B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the Opposite Party*.

AWARD

The is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was dismissed by the opposite party illegally and wrongfully during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without obtaining the permission from this Tribunal.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainant, who was a Loading Mazdoor, assaulted Mr. Kaushal, Supervisor on 1st August 1952 with a club. Mr. Kaushal reported the fact to the Senior Personnel Officer by telephone as well as by letter. The complainant was served with a charge sheet. He replied to it, wherein he admitted having assaulted the Supervisor, but alleged that he had done so under provocation. The opposite party considered the charges against the complainant and his explanation and held him guilty of misconduct and dismissed him. It is therefore urged that the complainant should be dismissed.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was working as a Loading Mazdoor in the West Bokaro Colliery of the opposite party. It is alleged that on 1st August 1952 he assaulted Mr. Kaushal, a Supervisor. A charge sheet was served upon him for this. In reply to this charge sheet, the complainant stated that he had to work on a Sunday and for this he demanded an off day, but this was refused. He has further stated that while talking with the supervisor Mr. Kaushal the complainant was severely abused by the Supervisor; the complainant could not control himself and abused Mr. Kaushal in return. Due to this, Mr. Kaushal first assaulted the complainant and thereupon the complainant returned him the same treatment. The complainant then said that he had given a detailed complaint about this to the Manager, and that he had as much dignity as Mr. Kaushal had got and that the management should consider the statement of both carefully and not punish him because he was an ordinary mazdoor. He further said that proper enquiry should be made in the matter. On 11th August 1952, the management sent a letter to the complainant dismissing him.

5. Neither party has led any oral evidence before me. It was also admitted before me by Mr. Mukherjea on behalf of the management that the management had not held any enquiry in respect of the above charge-sheet. No statements were recorded nor was the complainant given any opportunity to examine witnesses in his defence. It was however argued by Mr. Mukherjea that it was not necessary for the management to hold any enquiry because the complainant had himself admitted in his reply to the charge sheet that he had assaulted Mr. Kaushal and hence the charge against the complainant could be held proved, on his own admission.

6. As I said above, the charge against the complainant was that he had assaulted Mr. Kaushal, a Supervisor. In his reply to the charge-sheet, the complainant stated that Mr. Kaushal abused him and the complainant abused him in return. Thereupon Mr. Kaushal assaulted the complainant first and the complainant returned the same treatment to Mr. Kaushal. If the management wanted to reply on the so-called admission of the complainant, they should have read the statement as a whole. They could not pick up only one sentence and say that the complainant had admitted that he had assaulted Mr. Kaushal. If the management had held a proper enquiry and had recorded the statements of Mr. Kaushal and other witnesses and had given an opportunity to the complainant also to examine witnesses in support of his allegations and if after holding the enquiry, the management were satisfied that the charge against the complainant was proved, this Tribunal would not have interfered in their findings. In such a case, it would have been said that the management had evidence before it from which they could hold the charge proved. In the present case, however, they have not held any enquiry and all that they had before them was the so called admission of the complainant. If reliance had to be placed thereon, it would have to be read as a whole.

7. Reading the reply of the complainant to the charge sheet as a whole, it would appear that he alleged that he was abused by Mr. Kaushal and that he also abused Mr. Kaushal in return. He has further said that Mr. Kaushal first assaulted him and thereupon he returned the same treatment to Mr. Kaushal. We have to remember that the complainant is an illiterate person and we could not take the statements made by him too literally. The above statement is interpreted by the management as an admission by the complainant that he assaulted Mr. Kaushal, under provocation. I think that it is also possible to interpret this statement as meaning that he assaulted Mr. Kaushal in self defence. In this connection, it may be noted that the injuries which were caused to Mr. Kaushal were admittedly simple. After receiving the statement of the complainant, the management should have inquired what injuries, if any, he had received and should also have recorded the statements of Mr. Kaushal and other witnesses.

When the complainant alleged that Mr. Kaushal assaulted him first, the management ought also to have inquired whether the complainant acted in self-defence in inflicting simple injuries on Mr. Kaushal.

8. Assuming, however, that the above statement of the complainant amounted to an admission that he had assaulted Mr. Kaushal under provocation, the management was bound to enquire whether the allegations about the provocation were true. Even if an assault under provocation may not exonerate the complainant, it would certainly be a very important factor in deciding the quantum of punishment that should have been awarded to him. If, for instance, the management had found on enquiry that Mr. Kaushal had been guilty of having given filthy abuses to the complainant and of having severely assaulted him, which led the complainant to give a simple blow to Mr. Kaushal, I am sure that the management would not have taken to the drastic action of dismissing the complainant. In such a case, the management would have found that Mr. Kaushal was to blame to a great extent and in that case they would not have taken very severe action against the complainant. As it is, the management have not taken any action whatsoever against Mr. Kaushal. This shows that the management without holding any enquiry accepted Mr. Kaushal's complaint as true and disbelieved the allegations of the complainant. This would also show that the management did not act on the so called admission of the complainant but they acted on the basis that the allegations of Mr. Kaushal were true. If they had accepted the statement of the complainant as a whole, they would have taken some action against Mr. Kaushal. In the reply to the charge sheet, the complainant had stressed the point that he had as much right to dignity and self respect as Mr. Kaushal and that the management should not punish him merely because he was an ordinary mazdoor, meaning thereby that the management should not accept Mr. Kaushal's word, merely because he was a Supervisor, nor disbelieve the complainant merely because he was an ordinary mazdoor, but that they should make proper inquiry and consider the statements carefully before coming to any decision. The fact that they did not do so and dismissed the complainant without holding any enquiry would go to show that their action was not *bona fide* and amounted to a denial of the principles of natural justice.

9. On the whole, I think that the action of the management in dismissing the complainant cannot be sustained. In the result, therefore, I order that the complainant should be reinstated in his job, provided he offers himself for it within a fortnight of this award becoming enforceable. He should also be paid his wages including dearness allowance, bonus, and other benefits, as if he was all along in service. In calculating these wages, the average wages he earned during the month of July 1952 should be taken as his wages.

I pass my award accordingly.

The 22nd March, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman.*

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

S.R.O. 1198.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Janab Subrati Miah, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 245 of 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Janab Subrati Miah, Head Fitter, West Bokaro Colliery, P. O. Ghatotand,
Dist. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

VS.

Management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents: M/S. Anderson
Wright & Co., P. O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers Union,
P. O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc. B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the opposite party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that the opposite party superseded him by promoting one W. R. D. Hay as a Shift Foreman, though Mr. Hay was junior to the complainant, and that this was done during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of this Tribunal.

3. The opposite party opposed the complaint on various grounds. One of them was that they had not violated Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

4. At the hearing before me, the opposite party urged the above point as a preliminary point. They contended that the alleged supersession of the complainant had not taken place during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 and hence there was no breach of Section 33 of Industrial Disputes Act, and the present complaint would therefore be not tenable.

5. Section 33 prohibits an employer from changing the conditions of service of a workman to his prejudice or from discharging or punishing the workman during the pendency of a proceeding before a Tribunal, without the permission of the Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer commits a breach of Section 33 of the Act during the pendency of a proceeding before a Tribunal, the aggrieved workman may make a complaint to the Tribunal about it. In other words, both Sections 33 and 33A require that the action complained of must have been taken by the management during the pendency of a reference before a Tribunal. Section 20(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down that the proceedings before a Tribunal must be deemed to have commenced on the date of the order of reference made to it. In the present case, the complainant has alleged that the management superseded him during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. That reference was made to this Tribunal by an order dated 5th May 1952. That would mean that the proceedings in that case commenced on 5th May 1952. If the management had taken any action before 5th May 1952, it could not be said that that action was taken during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 and that action could not therefore be taken to be a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

6. In the present case, the complainant, in his complaint, had made a vague allegation that the above action was taken during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. No date was mentioned as to when the action was taken. The opposite party has produced three orders before me. The first was an order dated 19th July 1951 under which one Mr. Hay was appointed as a Fitter on a basic salary of Rs. 55 per month. Under the second order, he was appointed as a Shift Supervisor on a basic salary of Rs. 100 per month. The third order is dated 1st December 1951 and under this order, he was confirmed as Shift Supervisor on a gross salary of Rs. 305 per month. This would show that Mr. Hay was promoted to a higher post on 1st October 1951 and was confirmed in that post on 1st December 1951. The complainant's grievance is that he was the Head Fitter and was senior to Mr. Hay and the above promotion of Mr. Hay amounted to his (complainant's) supersession.

7. The complainant was examined by me and though he could not give exact dates, he has stated that Mr. Hay was taken up in the colliery about three years ago on a salary of Rs. 50 or 55 per month and that his salary was raised to over Rs. 300 within 4 or 5 months. This would thus corroborate the documentary evidence produced by the opposite party, showing that Mr. Hay was promoted to the post of a Shift Supervisor from 1st October 1951, and was confirmed in that post on 1st December 1951.

8. As I mentioned above, the proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 must be deemed to have commenced from 5th May 1952. They were not pending on 1st October 1951 or 1st December 1951. That being so, it could not be said that the promotion of Mr. Hay, by which he is alleged to have superseded the complainant, took place during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. The opposite party thus did not commit a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and no complaint under Section 33A would therefore be maintainable against them.

The result is that the complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

The 18th March, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman.*
Central Government's
Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

S.R.O. 1199.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Biswanath Singh and 74 others, workmen of Katras-Choitodih Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 238 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Biswanath Singh and 74 others, Workmen of Katras-Choitodih, colliery,
P. O. Katrasgarh, Dist. Manbhum—*Complainants.*

VS.

M/S. Barrakar Coal Co. Ltd., Katras-Choitodih Colliery, P. O. Katrasgarh,
Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri S. Das Gupta, Office Secretary, Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Opposite
Imperial Bank of India, Dhanbad—*For the Complainants.*

Shri D. N. Gupta, Chief Personnel Officer, M/S. Bird and Co. Ltd., P. O.
Sijua, Dist. Manbhum—*For the opposite party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. It was filed by 75 workmen of the Katras-Choitodih colliery alleging that the conditions of their service were altered to their prejudice and they were punished by the management during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of the Tribunal. They therefore urged that proper orders should be passed in the present case.

3. The opposite party filed a written statement opposing the complaint. They urged that they had to close their pit due to emergency and the complainants were not entitled to any relief.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties produced a compromise entered into by them. A copy thereof is annexed herewith. I have gone through the allegations of both parties and the documentary evidence produced in this case. I have also gone into the terms of the compromise and I think that it is fair and reasonable.

5. In the result, I pass an award in terms of the compromise.

The 26th March, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman.*
Central Government's
Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT
DHANBAD**

In the matter of application No. 238 of 1953 U/S 33A of the I. D. Act.

PARTIES:

Biswanath Singh and 74 other workmen of Katras-Choitodih colliery, P. O. Katrasgarh, Dist. Manbhum represented by Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh—*Applicants.*

VS.

M/S. Burrakar Coal Co. Ltd., Katras-Choitodih Colliery, P. O. Katrasgarh, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party.*

The parties above named state that the above matter has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms and conditions:—

1. That the applicants Bublal Dhirkar, Nanku Chamar and Raju Bhuiya, all previously working as U/G trammers will be reinstated in the Katras-Choitodih colliery in similar posts from the date of this compromise without affecting their wages or any break in the continuity of their service.
2. That for the period for which the above applicants were rendered idle up to the date of their reinstatement, they will be entitled to lay off compensation according to and at the rate prescribed by Section 25C of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953.
3. That such of the applicants who were not offered any alternative employment will be entitled to lay off compensation till the date of this compromise together with a month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation.
4. That such of the applicants who were offered alternative employment by the Opposite Party and have accepted and are working at those posts will be entitled to the lay off compensation as above for the period or periods they were rendered idle without any break in the continuity of their service.
5. That for such of the applicants as were offered alternative employment and accepted the same but are not working, the justification of their refusal to work will be enquired into by a joint committee consisting of one representative of each party and in case of difference of opinion between them by an impartial umpire nominated by both the parties whose decision will be final and binding on the parties. Such of the applicants whose refusal will be found justified after enquiry will be entitled to lay off compensation as above till the date of this compromise together with a month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation.
6. That all such applicants who were offered alternative employment and accepted the same but are not working at present and whose refusal to work would be found unjustified after enquiry as above will be entitled to layoff compensation up to the date of the offer of work.
7. That such of the applicants as were offered alternative employment but did not accept, the justification of such non-acceptance will be investigated by the Committee as stated above and such amongst them whose refusal would be found justified will be entitled to lay off compensation upto the date of this compromise together with a month's wages in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation whilst others will get lay off compensation upto the date of the offer of alternative jobs to them.
8. That all such applicants that were offered employment but not alternative employment and have accepted the same will be entitled to lay off compensation till the date of the offer of such permanent work. The above committee will also investigate and regularise the appointments of all "g" to seniority by offering their original posts or suitable
9. That all such applicants that were offered employment but not alternative employment and did not work will be entitled to lay off compensation till the date of this compromise together with a month's wages in lieu of notice and the retrenchment compensation.
10. That for such of the applicants as are alleged to be absent the above committee will enquire into the case thereof and in the case of such of them whose absence will be found justified they will be paid lay off compensation upto the date of this compromise together with a month's wages in lieu of notice and

retrenchment compensation whilst others will get lay off compensation upto the date of their absence.

11. That by the term "lay off compensation", "Retrenchment compensation" and "Alternative employment" wherever used in this petition of compromise the parties mean and understand the same to be according to and at the rate prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953. The "Retrenchment" will be deemed to be effected on the date of this compromise.

12. That in case of vacancies and/or any fresh appointment by the Opposite party in any of their collieries, the applicants who are being retrenched will have first preference and they will be notified through the Union in writing giving them 15 days time to join the appointment. A copy of such notice also will be posted in the colliery notice board. In case of more applicant than one for the same post, the question of seniority amongst them will be taken into consideration.

13. That the amount of lay off compensation, wages for the one month's notice period and the retrenchment compensation will be paid by the opposite party within one month from the date of this compromise.

14. That this compromise is without prejudice to the contentions of the parties as stated or made in their petition of complaint or written statement, and will not be a precedent in any future dispute.

It is, therefore, prayed that the matter may be disposed off in the above terms and an award may be passed accordingly.

And for this your petitioners as in duty bound shall pray.

The 25th March, 1954.

(Sd.) S. DAS GUPTA,

for and on behalf of the 75 complainants.

(Sd.) D. N. GUPTA,

for and on behalf of Burrakar Coal Co. Ltd.
Katras-Choitodih Colliery.

Field.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman.*
Central Government's
Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365).]

S.R.O. 1200.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Etwari Sao and two others, workmen of Kustore and Burragarh Collieries.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 329 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PARTIES:

1. Etwari Sao.
2. Anil Kumar Dutta.
- * 3. Masudan Turi, Workmen of Kustore and Burragarh Collieries, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum—*Complainants.*

VS.

General Manager, Kustore Colliery, Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd.,
P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Kanti Mehta, General Secretary, Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Opposite Imperial Bank of India, Dhanbad—*For complainants 1 and 2.*

AND

Shri S. P. Singh, Organising Secretary, Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Kustore Union Office, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum—*For complainant No. 3.*

D. N. Chakravarti, Personnel Officer, Kustore Colliery, P. O. Kusunda, Manbhum—*For opposite party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. It is filed by three persons alleging that they were discharged by the opposite party during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without obtaining the express permission of this Tribunal as required by Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

3. The opposite party contended that the first two complainants were found guilty of misconduct and were therefore dismissed, and that the opposite party was justified in dismissing them. Regarding the third complainant, the opposite party contended that he had been guilty of negligent conduct and the opposite party contemplated taking disciplinary action against him; but in the meanwhile, he admitted his mistake and requested to be excused. The opposite party thereupon accepted the apology and gave him another chance by appointing him as a pump khalasi. He is therefore not entitled to any relief.

4. At the hearing before me, it was stated on behalf of the complainants that they did not wish to proceed with the complainant so far as No. 3 Masudan Turi was concerned. Shri Singh on behalf of the complainant No. 3 withdrew his application (*vide Exhibit 20*). The complaint therefore survives only in regard to the other two complainants. I shall take up their cases one by one.

(1) *Etwari Sao*:

5. Admittedly this workman was working as a mechanical fitter coolie in the Kustore colliery. It is alleged that on 3rd September 1953 he was asked to help mechanical fitter Soba Mistry in installing a pump but he refused to do so. A charge-sheet dated 4th September 1953 was served on him on 6th September 1953, to which he gave a reply dated 6th September 1953. It is further alleged that after the incident of 3rd September 1953, this workman voluntarily remained absent from work. Charge-sheets dated 5th September 1953 and 7th September 1953 were issued against him for absents from duty on 4th September 1953 and 5th September 1953 respectively. It is alleged that he refused to accept these charge sheets when tendered to him. In the charge sheet dated 7th September 1953, it was also alleged that he had refused the charge sheet dated 5th September 1953. On 11th September 1953, a letter was addressed to him stating that his reply to the charge sheet dated 4th September 1953 had been found to be false and unsatisfactory, and that from that date he had been absents himself without permission. It is further stated that his absence from duty showed that he had no intention of working at the colliery and the management therefore treated it as his resignation from service, and that they accepted it with effect from 4th September 1953. On receipt of this letter, Etwari Sao wrote a letter denying the allegations against him. On 16th September 1953, he filed the present complaint.

6. The written statement of the management mentions that the complainant was found guilty of wilful insubordination and disobedience of reasonable and lawful orders of his superiors and also of remaining absent without properly approved leave, and therefore his services were terminated. This however is a departure from the letter dated 11th September 1953 issued to the complainant. No doubt it has been mentioned in this letter that the complainant's explanation to the charge sheet of refusing to do his work on 3rd September 1953 had been found false and unsatisfactory and that he had remained absent from that day without permission. But the letter does not mention that he was dismissed because of his refusal to do his duty on 3rd September 1953 or absence from duty without leave from that day. The second paragraph of the letter mentions that the management had information that the complainant had no intention of continuing to work at the colliery and that his persistent absence went to confirm this information. The management thereupon treated that as his resignation from service, which they accepted with effect from the date when his absence

started (i.e. 4th September 1953) and intimated this to him by this letter. Thus the management did not dismiss him for any of the misconducts alleged against him in the different charge sheets issued against him. They acted on the information that the complainant did not want to continue to work at the colliery and his absence confirmed their information and they treated that as his resignation and accepted it. In other words, according to this letter, the termination of services was as a result of acceptance of an alleged resignation and was not dismissal from service as a result of some charges being proved against him. The case now made out is thus different from the case alleged in this letter.

7. Before proceeding further, it may be noted that immediately on receipt of this letter, the complainant denied the allegations made by the management. In particular, he denied that he had stopped going to work of his own accord, and alleged that the manager had stopped him from work. He also immediately filed the present complaint. Thus the allegation contained in the letter of 11th September 1953 that the complainant did not want to work at the colliery cannot be believed. He categorically denied that allegation immediately on getting this letter. The management were therefore not justified in terminating his services on the ground that he did not want to work or in alleging that he had resigned from work.

8. Assuming, however, that the complainant was dismissed because of the misconducts alleged against him, there can be no doubt that by dismissing him, the management contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. At the time of the alleged dismissal, Reference No. 6 of 1952 was pending before this Tribunal. That reference was between the workmen of 1078 collieries and their employers. The Kustore Colliery was one of those collieries. In other words, a reference between the opposite party and their workmen was pending at the time when the complainant was dismissed. Under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the opposite party could not have dismissed him without obtaining the permission of this Tribunal. Admittedly they did not do so and they thus committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

9. The question then is as to whether the complainant's dismissal was justified. In this connection, the management urge firstly that on 3rd September 1953 the complainant refused to help a fitter in installing a pump even though he was asked to do so by the Manager. The charge sheet issued to him only mentioned that he had refused to work in the installation of the pump on 3rd September 1953 even though asked to do so by the manager. It did not specifically mention that the complainant had been asked to help Soba Mistry in installing the pump. This charge sheet was served on the complainant on 5th September 1953. On the very next day, he gave a reply alleging that he was always ready to work as a fitter coolie. He further alleged that he was asked to instal the pump and he said that he did not know the work and if he undertook that work out of bravado, it would be spoiled, and would harm thousands of persons. He further alleged that the work should be entrusted to a competent person. He lastly said that he never shirked work or spoke lies, and that his words were wrongfully interpreted as his refusal to do work. In his evidence Exhibit 23 also, he has said that the Manager asked him to instal the pump on his own responsibility and he told him that he could not take the responsibility of the work which he did not know. He denied that he had been asked to help Soba Mistry in installing the pump.

10. As against this, the management have examined Soba Mistry Exhibit 28 and the Manager Shri Ahuja, Exhibit 27. Their evidence is conflicting. Shri Ahuja has said that Soba reported to him that Etwari (complainant) had refused to help him in installing a pump underground though Soba asked him to do so and thereupon he (Ahuja) sent for Etwari and asked him to help Soba in installing the pump but he refused to do so. On the other hand, Soba Mistry says that Shri Ahuja asked him (Soba) to instal a pump. Thereupon Soba Mistry requested the Manager that he should give a person to help him in the work. Thereupon the Manager called Etwari and asked him to help Soba in the work but Etwari refused to do so. Soba does not refer to having made a report to the Manager against Etwari nor does he say that the Manager sent for Etwari as a result of that report. On the contrary, he says that the Manager called Etwari on his own accord, and Etwari refused to help Soba Mistry.

11. I am not prepared to accept the evidence of Shri Ahuja or of Shri Soba Mistry. I believe the evidence of Etwari when he says that he was asked to instal the pump on his own responsibility and he refused to do that work. It may be noted that this is his case from the very beginning when he replied on 6th September 1953 to the charge sheet against him. It may then be noted at

this stage that the management do not appear to have held any enquiry in this connection. All that appears to have been done is that on 8th September 1953 the statement of the Manager was recorded by the Personnel Officer of the company. The complainant was not called or even informed when the Manager was questioned by the Personnel Officer. He was given no opportunity of examining witnesses in support of his allegations. In other words, he was uncondemned, unheard and in his absence a so-called inquiry of this sort has absolutely no value.

12. Etwari had been in service for a long time and admittedly there was no occasion to find fault with his work before this. There is no reason why all of a sudden he should have become insubordinate or refused to do his work. It has been suggested by the Manager in his statement before the Personnel Officer that the probable cause for this was that Etwari wanted to take advantage of the difficult times they were passing through during the days of heavy rush of water in the mines, and that he might have thought that by refusing to work he might be given sudden promotion to the post of a fitter. I can understand that a workman holding a key position may try to take advantage of the difficult condition of the mine and may by refusing to work force the management to accept his terms. No doubt at that time there must have been a large amount of water in the mine, as can be seen from the fact that the management wanted to instal additional pump. It is however to be remembered that Etwari was an ordinary fitter coolie whose work in helping the mistry in installing the pump could easily be done by any one else. If it was the mistry (who had to instal the pump) who refused to do the work at that time, I can quite understand that he may have the idea of putting the management to accept his terms; but it is not possible for a fitter coolie to expect that his refusal to work would put the management in such an awkward position that they would have to accept his terms. They could easily ask any other person to work as a coolie (and actually that it is what they are said to have done on Etwari's refusal to work). In my opinion, the probability is that the management may have asked Etwari to instal the pump on his own responsibility and he may have refused to do that work, either because he did not want to take the responsibility or he wanted promotion. I do not think that he refused to do the work of an ordinary coolie which any one else could have done. He was justified in refusing to instal the pump; because that was not his normal work and he was not supposed to do that work. I do not believe the allegation of the management that he refused to do the work of helping in the installation of a pump.

13. It has also been alleged against Etwari that after the incident of 3rd September 1953, he did not attend to his duties. It is alleged that charge sheets were issued against him for his absence on 4th September 1953 and 5th September 1953 but he refused to accept them when tendered to him. Etwari denies that these charge sheets were tendered to him. He alleges that it was the Manager who asked him not to attend the work from 4th September 1953. I believe him. He has made this allegation in clear words in his reply to the letter of the manager of 11th September 1953. Even in the reply to the charge sheet regarding refusal to work, he has stated that he *had been made to sit idle* by attaching wrong interpretation to his refusal. In other words, he meant that he had been suspended by the management because of his refusal to instal the pump on his own responsibility.

14. The management have examined a peon named Srinath Pandey, who has said that he tendered these two charge sheets to Etwari and he refused to accept them. In support of this, the peon book has been produced and the peon book contains the signatures of two different persons who are said to have been present when Etwari refused to accept the two charge sheets. Neither of these persons has been examined as a witness. One of them is a Minor Sirdar and the other is a contractor. It is rather strange that they should have been present when the charge sheets are said to have been tendered to Etwari. It may be noted that Etwari's brother Birbal was a witness against the peon Pandey in a criminal case and the evidence of Pandey cannot therefore be said to be disinterested. Further if a letter of this type was alleged to have been refused when tendered to him by the peon, it should have been sent to him by registered post. Actually the letter of termination of his service was sent to him by registered post. The Manager said that they used to send letters by registered post only when a person had left the colliery; we however find that the letter of termination of service dated 11th September 1953 was sent to Etwari by Registered Post at the colliery, showing that he had not then left the colliery and still the letter was sent to him by registered post. The same should have been done so far as the charge sheets were also concerned.

15. The management have produced three slips said to have been written by the attendance clerk informing the Manager about Etwari's absence on 5th September 1953, 7th September 1953 and 8th September 1953 respectively. All the three slips purport to have been written by one K. L. Dutt who has not been examined before me. No slip about the absence on 4th September 1953 has been produced. The Manager has said that the slips are sent to him regarding the absence of essential service workers. I do not think that a coolie could be said to be a worker of this type. Further, it is curious that the same attendance clerk should be sending these slips, though the absence on different days relates to different shifts. But assuming that these slips were sent in normal course by the attendance clerk, it does not mean that the absence was without leave or without intimation. They only show his absence from work. There is no dispute that he has not worked after 3rd September 1953. The dispute is whether he voluntarily remained absent, or whether he was not allowed to work. According to him, he was not allowed to work by the Manager, while the management urge that he voluntarily absented himself.

16. I fail to see why he should have voluntarily remained absent after 3rd September 1953. It is more probable that the Manager must have been angry with him for having refused to instal the pump on 3rd September 1953 and he must have summarily suspended him by orally telling him not to attend to his work. I do not believe the allegation of the management that Etwari remained absent without leave from 4th. I believe that he was stopped from working by the Manager.

17. It may then be noted that the allegation of the complainant is that this action was taken against him, because two of his brothers were members of the Executive Committee of the Kustore Branch of the Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and because one of them had filed a complaint against the management before this Tribunal. In his deposition, the Manager Shri Ahuja stated at first that he did not even know that Etwari had a brother. He had however to admit later on that Birbal was Etwari's brother. He however denied knowledge about other brothers. One of the other brothers was Hari and this Hari had filed a complaint before this Tribunal against the management. In his letter sent by Etwari in reply to the Manager's letter of 11th September 1953, he made allegations that the management wanted that Hari should withdraw the complaint filed by him before the Tribunal and also that because of pressure put upon him, he had asked Hari to leave his house. I believe Etwari's allegation that action was taken against him because of his brother Hari having filed a complaint against the management before this Tribunal.

18. On the whole, I am satisfied that the charges levelled against Etwari are not true. I do not believe that he refused to help the Mistry in installing a pump on 3rd September 1953. I do not believe that he voluntarily absented from work from 4th September 1953. That being so, he could not be dismissed. No other allegation has been made against him. The result is that he has been wrongly dismissed and must therefore be reinstated with payment of back wages etc.

(2) Anil Kumar Dutta:—

19. He was working as a Loading Supervisor and was dismissed by a letter dated 19th August 1953. This letter shows that he was dismissed as a result of charge sheets Nos. 114 and 115 dated 30th July 1953. The first charge sheet alleged that since 9th July 1953 his attention had been repeatedly drawn to his constant and gross negligence in supervision of loading which resulted in a large number of wagons being left under-loaded from day to day regularly. It further alleged that he had been trying to cover his negligence by insubordination, lame excuses and baseless grounds; but all the while, he had been regularly negligent and letting wagons to go heavily under loaded. The second charge sheet was to the effect that all the wagons supplied for loading on 29th July 1953 were loaded with lumpy coal of as large sizes as 10 inches to 18 inches while he was definitely instructed to load coal of sizes of 2 inches to 4 inches only. The charge sheet further mentioned that the wagons were found to be over-loaded which appeared to be deliberate and wilful. His reply to the first charge sheet was that the allegations against him were vague and that most of the wagons despatched after 9th July 1953 were properly loaded. He admitted that a very few wagons were under-loaded due to shortage of coal and paucity of labour. So far as the second charge sheet was concerned, he said that the loading of wagons on 29th July 1953 was started with slack and steam coal; but at about 10-30 A.M., the General Manager and Mr. Mookerjee asked him to get the wagons unloaded and re-loaded with 15 seam coal. When unloading started, Mr. Mookerjee on being asked said that proper size would not be possible to be maintained as it would be very much delayed to get the wagons re-started after unloading. It was lastly alleged that Mr. Mookerjee inspected all the wagons in the evening, but he had nothing to say about the size of coal.

20. A preliminary objection was raised against the maintainability of the complaint by Dutta on the ground that he was not a workman. It was alleged that he was a loading supervisor and as such, he had not to do any manual or clerical work. Mere nomenclature of the post would not be sufficient to decide whether a person is a workman or not. What we have to consider is as to what are his normal duties and if his normal duties include clerical or manual work, he would be deemed to be a workman.

21. In his deposition Shri Dutta has described his duties which according to him, included both clerical and manual work. He had to determine the height up to which the different wagons should be loaded by calculation from its floor area and its capacity. He had then to mark with a chalk the height up to which the wagons were to be loaded. He had also to prepare a statement as to which wagons were kept at what place and what coal was being loaded in what wagons. He had to affix labels on the different wagons. He had to prepare a statement showing which workman had done overtime work and for what period. He had also to fill up a form when any accident occurred in his department and also to prepare the slips for materials required in his department. The overtime register of the opposite party contains several entries in the handwriting of Shri Dutta. This supports his allegation that he had to prepare the statement about the overtime work done by different workmen. The slips issued for supplying of articles required by his department are also in his handwriting. Thus the allegations made by Shri Dutta are supported by the documents of the management.

22. As against this, the then Under Manager Mr. Rao has stated that Shri Dutta had not to make any entries in the overtime register and that if at all he had done so, he did it voluntarily. It may be noted that the duties of different workers have not been reduced to writing. Mr. Rao however said that he had learnt from the Manager as to what the duties of Mr. Dutta were. The Manager has not been examined in this case. At this stage, I may mention that Mr. Rao created a bad impression on me while he was in the witness box. I found that for some reason, Mr. Rao was prejudiced against Shri Dutta and wanted to see at any cost that Shri Dutta lost his service. I am not prepared to attach any weight to the evidence of Mr. Rao against Shri Dutta unless it is corroborated by other reliable evidence.

23. That the loading staff have to do a lot of clerical work is not in dispute. It was however suggested that Shri Dutta was a supervisor and had not to do any clerical work which was done by the clerks under him. Shri Dutta had only two clerks under him. There was a third clerk, who had to work most of the time in the office. Thus so far as the actual loading was concerned, it was looked after by Shri Dutta and two clerks under him. Admittedly the colliery has four sidings. It was however alleged by Mr. Rao that one of the sidings was not working for the last one year or so. When further questioned he said that he did not remember whether in July 1953, all the four were working or not. He had however to admit that at least in 1952, all the four sidings were working. At that time at least, it would not be possible for two loading clerks to have looked after loading on all the four sidings. Even if there was a third clerk working at the siding, the fourth siding would have to be looked after by Shri Dutta. In my opinion, Shri Dutta must have been required to do even a loading clerk's work, so far as one siding was concerned, while the work at the other sidings must have been done by the other clerks. For that siding at least he would have to do all the necessary clerical work. Further, as I said above, he had to make entries in the overtime register. I do not believe Mr. Rao when he says that Shri Dutta did so voluntarily, even though it was not part of his duty to do so. In my opinion, it must have been the duty of Shri Dutta to make the necessary entries in the overtime register and that is why we find that the entries were made by him. On the whole, I am satisfied that Shri Dutta had normally to do some clerical work as part of his duty. He would therefore be a workman.

24. Coming to the merits of the case, he was, as I said above, dismissed as a result of two charge sheets Nos. 114 and 115 dated 30th July 1953. The first charge sheet was that since 9th July 1953 he had been constantly and grossly negligent in supervision of loading, with the result that a large number of wagons had gone under-loaded day to day regularly. The second charge sheet was that the wagons which were loaded on 29th July 1953 were loaded with lumpy coal of large sizes though he was definitely instructed to load them with coal of small sizes and further that these wagons were found to be over loaded. Shri Dutta denied the allegations contained in both these charge sheets by his replies dated 8th August 1953. He was dismissed on 18th August 1953. No inquiry appears to have been held before this. A report

purporting to have been made by the Personnel Officer to the General Manager on 11th August 1953 has been produced before me. In this report, the Personnel Officer has stated that during his inquiry Mr. Rao said not only that the loading supervisor flouted his orders but also instigated some of the loaders to kick up trouble; and that the Under Manager also told the Personnel Officer that he was apprehending trouble by some of the loaders who were misguided by the loading supervisor. In other words, Mr. Rao told the Personnel Officer not only that Shri Dutta was not carrying out the orders properly but was instigating the labourers to create trouble and because of this he was apprehending trouble. No such allegation has been made in any of the charge sheets or letters written to Shri Dutta. This shows that Mr. Rao wanted to paint Shri Dutta as black as possible, by alleging that Shri Dutta was instigating the workers to create trouble. Mr. Rao must have thought that if this allegation was believed, no one would sympathise with Shri Dutta.

25. Apart from this, it may be noted that the alleged enquiry was not proper. No intimation appears to have been given about the enquiry to Shri Dutta. In his deposition, Mr. Rao said that one of the peons had been sent to call Shri Dutta but he did not come. No peon has been examined in support of this allegation. No explanation is given why a written notice of the enquiry was not given to Shri Dutta. Again it could not be said that reasonable time was given to Shri Dutta to attend the enquiry if he was asked to attend immediately the peon went to call him. Shri Dutta had thus no opportunity of attending the enquiry or leading evidence in support of his contentions. It may then be noted that so far as Mr. Rao is concerned, his statement was not reduced into writing. All that is stated in the report of the Personnel Officer is that Mr. Rao said (orally) that Shri Dutta had systematically flouted the orders in regard to the size and proper loading. This is a very vague statement which does not appear to have been supported by any other evidence. The Personnel Officer's report also refers to some statement of Shri Mookerjee but that statement does not appear to have been reduced to writing. Mr. Rao admitted that no one was sent for or questioned in his office. There is thus no evidence regarding Mr. Mookerjee having been questioned by any one or about his statement having been recorded.

26. Coming to the allegations contained in the charge sheet No. 114, the allegations are that from 9th July 1953, a large number of wagons had gone under loaded. The management have not tried to substantiate this allegation by production of any documentary evidence. On the contrary, Shri Dutta has produced a statement showing the capacity of the different wagons loaded between 9th July 1953 and 29th July 1953, and the weightage loaded in each wagon.

27. Before looking at this statement it may be noted that there is no weigh bridge at the colliery (as admitted by Mr. Rao) and the wagons have to be loaded approximately. Mr. Rao has also stated that they could not expect that the wagons would be loaded exactly according to their capacity and that they would excuse some over loading or some under-loading provided it was not much. He further stated that they would excuse the over loading and under-loading, if it was less than one ton. In other words, over loading or under-loading by less than one ton would not be taken notice of.

28. We may now look at the statement of wagons loaded between 9th July 1953 and 29th July 1953. We find that during this period 349 wagons were loaded. Out of them, only 22 were under-loaded; but in most of them, the under-loading was almost nominal, being of one or two cwt. only. Only in the case of three wagons of coal (and four wagons of soft coke) did the under-loading exceed one ton. On ten days, there was not a single case of under-loading. It could not therefore be said that a large number of wagons had been left under loaded from day to day regularly nor could it be said that there was a constant gross negligence in supervision.

29. I may mention here that in the cross-examination of Shri Dutta, a suggestion was made that over-loading of wagons also would result in the management suffering a financial loss. It may however be noted that Shri Dutta was not charged with having over-loaded the wagons, though a large number of wagons were over-loaded during this period. It however appears that the management had issued instructions that there should be no case of under-loading; but, if necessary, the wagons may be over-loaded. In this connection, a letter has been produced by the complainant at Exhibit 26 which was issued by the then Manager on 24th October 1951 that the bill of under-loading charges was soaring very high. It further mentions that orders were given to over-loading wagons but the orders were not carried out. Probably because of this, Shri Dutta has not been charged with having over-loaded the different wagons. As I said above, the charge against him was that he allowed several wagons go under-loaded and

this charge has not been substantiated. As I stated above, there have been very few cases of under-loading and in most of the cases, the under-loading was nominal. When there is no weigh bridge at the colliery, it would not be possible for the loading staff to see that loading was exact and some cases of under-loading or over-loading were bound to be there. The wagons were loaded with coal and one could never be sure about the exact weight with which the wagons were filled. In my opinion, the fact that there have been only three cases of under-loading of coal exceeding one ton, out of 349 wagons which were loaded during the period, it could not be said that Shri Dutta was grossly negligent and allowed wagons to go under-loaded from day to day regularly. That being so, the charge levelled against him under charge sheet No. 114 cannot be accepted as correct.

30. Regarding the other charge sheet, the allegation is that all the wagons which were loaded on 29th were loaded with lumpy coal of large sizes of 10 inches to 18 inches though he was instructed to load them with coal of sizes 2 inches to 4 inches and further that all the wagons were found to be over-loaded. It appears that on 29th, 12 wagons were loaded and almost all of them were over-loaded. As I pointed out above, however, the management had issued instructions that wagons should in no case be under loaded and that they may be over-loaded. Shri Dutta therefore committed no misconduct if he allowed wagons to be over-loaded.

31. It has then been alleged that these wagons were loaded with lumpy coal of large size ranging from 10 inches to 18 inches when he was instructed to load them with small coal of 2 inches to 4 inches only. In his deposition, Mr. Rao has said that it was a special order and hence they had given specific instructions to Shri Dutta that the coal of size of below 2 inches only should be loaded in these wagons, and that they did not want any coal to exceed this size by more than half an inch. They were thus very particular that no coal should be more than 2½ inches in size and he had given instructions accordingly to Shri Dutta. As I said above, the charge sheet mentions that Shri Dutta was asked to load coal of sizes between 2 inches to 4 inches. Thus the evidence of Mr. Rao is materially different from the allegation in the charge sheet.

32. Mr. Rao has said that it was a special order and the Customer had written to them that they wanted coal of the maximum size of 2 inches. If this was so, the customer must have made a complaint to the opposite party when, as is alleged in the charge sheet, the wagons were loaded with lumpy coal of large sizes of 10 inches to 18 inches. No such letter from the customer has been produced before me. When questioned on this point, Mr. Rao said that he did not know whether any such complaint was ever received from the customer and that he had not enquired whether any such complaint was received or not. The only inference that can be drawn from this is that there must have been no such complaint from the customer. It would only mean that though there may have been some coal which may be of larger size, such coal must be of a negligible quantity and the size must not be very large.

33. It may be noted that both the charge sheets above referred to were issued under the signature of Mr. Rao. Shri Dutta replied to them on 8th August 1953 and on that very day Mr. Rao suspended Shri Dutta. It appears that at the time when the charge sheets were issued, Mr. Rao was Under Manager; but on 8th August 1953 he was acting as the Manager. He admits that as Under Manager, he had no power to suspend any one; but as a Manager he had that power. In other words, as soon as he got the power to do so, he suspended Shri Dutta. The reason given for this is that it was a serious matter; but if it was so, Mr. Rao would have recommended Shri Dutta's suspension when issuing the charge sheets. The conduct of Mr. Rao in suspending Shri Dutta as soon as Mr. Rao became Manager would go to show that for one reason or another Mr. Rao was prejudiced against Shri Dutta and wanted to take action against him.

34. I may here refer to two letters written to Shri Dutta on 9th July 1953 and 20th July 1953 respectively and to a charge sheet served on him on 11th July 1953 though none of them is directly concerned with his dismissal. In the letter of 9th July 1953, the Manager informed him that it was again found that a large number of wagons were under-loaded every day which showed gross negligence on his part. It further mentions that the company would not bear such loss and the amount of the bill would be realised from him (Shri Dutta). In the letter of 20th, the management mentioned seven cases of under-loading on 4th and 5th July, and asked Shri Dutta to explain why the bills should not be realised from him. Shri Dutta gave a reply on 23rd July 1953 pointing out his difficulties and stating that accurate loading was not possible and also stating that he had verbally informed the Manager about this. Lastly he prayed for mercy and said that the

Manager was at liberty to deduct any amount from him (his pay) as under-loading charges. The Manager forwarded this letter to the General Manager without denying the allegation of Shri Dutta about his having informed him about his difficulties.

35. The charge sheet served on 11th July 1953 referred to an incident which took place on 10th July 1953. It mentioned that a wagon was under-loaded and when this was pointed out to him by the Under Manager he (Dutta) lost his temper and behaved indecently with the Under Manager etc. In his reply, Shri Dutta admitted that the wagon was not fully loaded but denied that he had lost his temper, or behaved indecently with the Under Manager. He further said that he had gone to the hospital for dressing his injured thumb and during this period the wagon was loaded and that is why it was under-loaded. He further said that he had asked for the pardon of the Under Manager at that time. The Manager made an endorsement on his charge sheet that the explanation could not be accepted and that Shri Dutta should be suspended for seven days. It however appears that the higher authorities did not take action as recommended by the Manager but asked the Personnel Officer to make enquiries and report. There is nothing on record to show as to what enquiries were made by the Personnel Officer or what report he made in this connection. But no action was taken against Shri Dutta in connection with this charge sheet.

36. I am referring to these matters to show that Shri Dutta admitted his mistake whenever he was in the wrong and secondly that an incident has occurred on 10th which had probably enraged the Under Manager Mr. Rao against Dutta.

37. It may be noted also that Shri Dutta had been working as a Loading Supervisor for about 22 years. He has produced copies of certificates which were given to him by his superiors for his satisfactory work. In any case, there is no allegation that prior to July 1953, his work was found unsatisfactory in any way, or that any action was taken against him during this period. It was thereafter that the above incidents occurred in quick succession. It also leads me to suspect that for one reason or another, the Under Manager was prejudiced against him, which led to the above letters and charge sheets.

38. As I said above, no proper enquiry has been held in the matter. The evidence not only shows that the charges are not proved, but on the contrary it shows that they are not true. The dismissal of Shri Dutta was also therefore not justified. He is also therefore entitled to be reinstated with payment of back wages etc.

39. In the result the dismissal of Etwari Sao and Anil Kumar Dutta are held to be not proper or legal and the orders of dismissal are set aside. They should be reinstated in their former posts, provided they offer themselves for the same within fifteen days of the award becoming enforceable.

Each of them should also be paid his back wages, dearness allowance and all benefits as if they were in service all along. This should be done within 15 days of the award becoming enforceable.

The complaint of Madusudan Turi has been withdrawn and is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, Chairman.

The 18th March, 1954.

[No. LR.2(365)/II.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st March 1954

S.R.O. 1201.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, and their workmen, in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to refer the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the temporary workmen (57 in number) discharged in the beginning of 1952 are entitled to any retrenchment compensation.

[No. LR-90(8)/54.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1954

S.R.O. 1202.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the revised estimates for the year 1953-54 and Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the Corporation are hereby published for general information.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

AND

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

At its meeting held on the 9th and the 10th December, 1952, the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1953-54 were approved by the Standing Committee and they were also passed by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 11th December, 1952. Those Estimates were presented in two parts, namely—

- (1) *Statement 'A'—Sanctioned measures—i.e., measures needed for the running of the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur, Punjab, Greater Bombay and Bangalore; and,*
- (2) *Statement 'B'—New Proposals—i.e., measures needed for the extension of the scheme to certain other centres during 1953-54.*

2. Besides Delhi and Kanpur, where the scheme was implemented in February, 1952, the scheme has so far been introduced in certain important centres in the Punjab only, from the 17th May, 1953. It has not been possible yet to introduce the scheme in the other places envisaged in the Budget Estimates for the current year. It is now proposed to introduce the scheme in other places in accordance with the plan submitted in Part IV of the Memorandum on Item No. 2 of the Agenda of the meeting of the Corporation/Standing Committee. The most important of these is the proposed implementation in the Calcutta City and the Howrah District, in the State of West Bengal, about the end of this year.

3. In the light of this revised programme of implementation of the scheme, the Estimates for the year 1953-54 have now been reviewed; the Budget Estimates for 1954-55 have also been prepared on the same basis. These are submitted for consideration and approval, in three parts—

- (i) *Statement 'A'.—Revised Estimates for the year 1953-54 for Sanctioned Measures, i.e., for measures needed for running the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur, the Punjab, the Calcutta City and the Howrah District and partly also in Bangalore and Coimbatore.*
- (ii) *Statement 'B'.—Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55 for Sanctioned Measures to the centres mentioned in (i) above and also in Greater Bombay.*
- (iii) *Statement 'C'.—Budget Estimates for New Proposals, i.e., for extending the scheme in a number of other centres during the year 1954-55.*

4. *Form of the Budget Estimates.*—As explained in the Memorandum on Item No. 12(v) of the Agenda of the meeting of the Standing Committee, the outline of the Budget Heads of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was reviewed recently and has now been revised suitably, in order that the Revenue, Capital and the Debt, Deposit, etc., sections of the Estimates and the Accounts could be presented in the proper perspective and with greater clarity than at present. The Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55, for both the sanctioned measures and the new proposals, have accordingly been submitted in this revised form. The Accounts of the Corporation will also be maintained in this revised form with effect from the 1st April, 1954.

5. Brief explanations of the amounts provided under the various heads are furnished below, wherever they seem necessary. A detailed Statement (Appendix VI) showing the position of the various Debt, Deposit and Advance etc., heads, as on the 31st March, 1953, the 31st March, 1954 and the 31st March, 1955 is also enclosed for facility of reference (will be placed on the table).

SANCTIONED MEASURES
REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.
RECEIPTS

PART 'A'—ADMINISTRATION

The total amount of receipts anticipated in this section is Rs. 13,39,400, as against Rs. 21,19,800 (sanctioned measures) assumed in the Budget. The reduction is mainly due to the receipts on account of the "Grant-in-aid" from the Central Government (Rs. 12,66,000) being much lower than what was estimated originally (Rs. 21,14,000), as a result of the administration expenses in the year 1952-53 having been kept substantially below what was estimated. The anticipated receipts on account of (i) recoveries of rent on the Corporation's building, and (ii) miscellaneous, are also now expected to be Rs. 55,100, and Rs. 12,700, as against the original provisions of Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 3,000 (sanctioned measures), respectively. The appreciable rise in the former item is due to the collection of certain arrears of rent from the CPWD for the occupation of a portion of the Corporation's building at Bombay, while that in the latter has been caused by the application fees received from the candidates who have applied for posts in the Regional Office of the Corporation in Calcutta.

PART 'B'—BENEFITS

Based on the actuals of the first six months, a sum of Rs. 2,19,91,000 is now expected to be collected from contributions during the current year, as against the provision of Rs. 4,55,00,000 (sanctioned measures) in the sanctioned Budget. This large drop in the receipts is due to the proposed implementation of the scheme in other centres, notably Greater Bombay and Bangalore, not having materialised so far during the year. A new item of receipt, not originally anticipated, is that of a sum of Rs. 5,28,400 on account of interest on the investment of the surplus cash balances of the Corporation.

PART 'D'—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

The total amount provided originally under certain heads in this Section, for the sanctioned measures, was Rs. 43,24,270, but the present estimate for the same is only Rs. 5,25,150. This large variation is due mainly to the provision now required for the capitalised value of the payment of Disablement and Dependents' Benefits being only Rs. 3,14,500, as against Rs. 40 lakhs originally estimated. This is ascribable to the implementation of the scheme not materialising according to the original programme and partly also to the incidence of the relative casualties having now been found actually to be lower than what was anticipated. The provision for the Employees' State Insurance Contributory Provident Fund is also Rs. 1,73,800 only now, as against the original estimate of Rs. 2,72,500 (Sanctioned measures), on account of delay in the extension of the scheme on the lines planned. The provision now made under the heads (i) Deposits, and (ii) Recoveries of Advances, are based mainly on the actuals for the first six months of the year. It will be pertinent to mention here that the following new heads, namely, (i) Cash from the Bank, (ii) Cash deposited into the Bank, and (iii) Exchange Accounts, have been opened on the receipt as well as on the expenditure sides of the Estimates, with a view to making the Estimates conform to the Accounts and also to giving an idea of the volume of these transactions.

EXPENDITURE

PART 'A'—ADMINISTRATION

The total expenditure in Part 'A'—Administration during the year 1953-54 is now estimated to amount to Rs. 29,60,000, as against the original provision of Rs. 60,05,770 under Sanctioned Measures. This reduction of over Rs. 30 lakhs is mainly due to the non-implementation of the scheme in Greater Bombay and Bangalore, in accordance with the plan originally envisaged, and the consequential non-recruitment of staff and non-acquisition of equipments, etc.

The only other point that requires a specific mention in this connection is a break-up of the omnibus item "29—General Charges" which is furnished below:

	Rs.
(1) Bank charges	7,350
(2) Leave and Pension contributions	59,700
(3) Contribution by the Corporation to the ESIC Provident Fund (including Rs. 9,800 on account of interest)	91,800
TOTAL	1,58,850

PART 'B'—BENEFITS

The provision made originally in this Section included payments of cash benefits and capitalised value of the Permanent Disablement and Dependents' Benefits payable to the insured persons in Greater Bombay and Bangalore as well, where, however, the scheme could not be introduced. The provision now made is based mainly on the actual payments made during the first six months of 1953-54 and the anticipated payments on account of the Corporation's share of the medical benefits payable to the State Governments.

PART 'C'—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The details of the provision of Rs. 1,95,300 under this head are as follows:

	Rs.
(1) For minor additions to the ESIC Building at Bombay ..	5,300
(2) For providing two Radiological and Clinical centres in Calcutta and Howrah ..	1,90,000
TOTAL	1,95,300

PART 'D'—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

The total amount provided originally under this Section was Rs. 1,93,66,470 in respect of the Sanctioned Measures, against which a sum of Rs. 1,93,46,900 is now anticipated to be utilized. The original estimates provided for an investment of Rs. 1,90,08,470 out of the surplus funds of the Corporation, but this now stands at Rs. 1,89,16,000 only.

The provisions under the heads (i) Deposits, and (ii) Advances, have been made on the basis of the actuals for the first six months of the year.

CLOSING BALANCE

It is anticipated that the current year will close with a free (i.e., un-invested) cash balance of Rs. 29,76,034.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

RECEIPTS

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE

The Employers' and the Employees' shares of contributions have been worked out on the basis of the collections made during the first six months of 1953-54. The latter comprises the contributions from the employees in Delhi, Punjab, Kanpur, Calcutta City and Howrah District, Bangalore and Coimbatore, for the whole of the year and from the employees in Greater Bombay for nine months. In the absence of any decision of the Central Government to revise the rates of the Employers' Special Contribution, on the proposed further extensions of the scheme, the Revenue Estimates for the year 1954-55 also have been based on the existing rates of contributions.

A sum of Rs. 18,67,200 has been taken as a "Grant-in-aid" from the Central Government, representing two-thirds of the anticipated administration expenses of the Corporation for the whole of the year 1953-54.

OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE

A sum of Rs. 10,25,000 is expected to be earned from interest on the investment of the general cash balance, including a sum of Rs. 400 from interest on the loans granted to the officers and staff of the Corporation for the purchase of motor cars, cycles, etc.

Since the scheme is expected to be implemented in Bombay, early in the year 1954-55, the rent which we have so far been getting from the CPWD or the Provident Fund Organisation for occupying a portion of the Corporation's building at Bombay will not be forthcoming in that year, except perhaps to a very small extent. Some of the residential flats in the building will, however, still continue to be occupied by our staff, and the rent recoverable from them is expected to be of the order of Rs. 6,200.

The Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 25,000 mainly comprise (i) Rs. 14,000 on account of fees for the issue of duplicate Identity Cards, and (ii) Rs. 10,000, representing application fees from the candidates who may apply for the fairly large number of posts likely to be filled up in the Bombay Region during the year.

RESERVE FUNDS

The provisions on account of the Depreciation and the Repairs and Renewal Reserve Funds are in respect of the building of the Corporation purchased at Bombay and of the two buildings for the Local Offices constructed in Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 19,000 has also been provided for depreciation in respect of the two Radiological and Clinical centres to be set up shortly in Calcutta and Howrah.

The provisions for the Permanent Disablement and Dependents' Benefit Funds represent the capitalised value of the total liability of these benefits expected to arise out of employment injuries occurring in the course of the year. This liability has been worked out on the basis of the actuarial estimates.

DEPOSITS

The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 taken under "Other Deposits" is in respect of the deductions of income-tax, G.P. Fund, House-rent, etc., made from the bills of the officers and staff of the Corporation for ultimate payment to the Government departments. This is a receipt by the Corporation on behalf of other parties and the entire amount has to be paid out to them. A corresponding provision for this has, therefore, been made on the payment side also of the Budget Estimates.

EXPENDITURE

BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES

MEDICAL BENEFITS

The figure of Rs. 34,25,000 under this head represents two-thirds of the expenditure, which the State Governments are expected to incur on providing medical care and treatment to the insured persons in their respective jurisdictions and which the Corporation will have to reimburse to them. It relates to the expenditure which has been or will be incurred by the State Governments in this connection up to the year 1953-54 and also a part of the expenditure which may be incurred by them during 1954-55, as some of the State Governments are likely to demand 'on account' payments even in course of the same year.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided for the payment of conveyance charges to the insured persons who may be required to appear before the Medical Referees under Regulation 105 of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950.

CASH BENEFITS

The provisions for the payment of these benefits have been made mainly on the basis of the actuarial estimates, slightly modified on the basis of the actual experience in Delhi and Kanpur, where the actual expenditure incurred on these benefits during the period from March, 1952 to October, 1953, has been well below that estimated actuarially. In case the actuals in 1954-55 also show a similar trend in other places as well, appreciable savings may result. The experience we have had so far of the actual payments on these accounts is, however, brief and that too limited to two or three comparatively small centres only. It is considered, therefore, that it will not be safe to frame the Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55 under these important heads on the basis of this brief and limited experience only.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The Administration expenses have been exhibited under two groups—(i) A—Superintendence, and (ii) B—Field Work. The head "A—Superintendence" embraces all administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices, while "B—Field Work" covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and the Inspection Offices.

The provision on account of pay and allowances has been made for the staff actually required during the year. The posts for which provision has been made are within the number of posts already approved by the Standing Committee (the details of the provision are given in Appendices I and II, attached). A statement showing the details of the provision made under the head "Allowances and Honoraria" is also attached, *vide* Appendix V.

The provision for the payment of leave and pension contributions is in respect of the employees taken on loan from the Central and the State Governments, while the amount shown under "Contributions to the Employees' State Insurance Provident Fund" is in respect of the other employees.

CONTINGENCIES (both under "A—Superintendence and B—Field Work").

Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges.

The total provision under this head is Rs. 1,34,000, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 69,000 on account of initial deposits for telephones proposed to be installed at the Local Offices in Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and Bombay and for one new phone at the Regional Office, Madras. To keep down the expenses on telephones as far as possible, it is proposed to instal PB Apparatus in the Regional Offices at Calcutta and Bombay.

Stationery and Forms.

The proposed extension of the scheme to Greater Bombay, Bangalore and Coimbatore will bring in over four and a half lakhs of new employees, or, including the labour turn-over, nearly 6 lakhs of insured persons, with the scope of the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,90,000 has, therefore, been provided for setting up the records relating to these insured persons, as well as the labour turn-over in Delhi, Kanpur, Punjab and Calcutta. This includes a sum of Rs. 11,300 for the usual requirements of stationery for the various offices of the Corporation.

Contribution Stamps.

The manufacture and distribution of the contribution stamps are expected to cost Rs. 70,000, including a sum of Rs. 40,000 payable to the Imperial Bank of India for their custody and sale. The Employees' share of contributions, for the collection of which these stamps are to be used, is estimated to amount to Rs. 2,07,52,000 during the year.

Expenditure on Capital Account.

The provision of Rs. 2,12,000 includes Rs. 2,00,000 anticipated to be incurred, in 1954-55, on the construction of a building for the Headquarters Office in New Delhi out of a total anticipated expenditure not exceeding Rs. 3.5 lakhs, and another Rs. 12,000 for payment of development charges to the Delhi Improvement Trust in connection with the buildings for the Local Offices already constructed in Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 40,00,000 has been set apart for the construction of hospitals for insured persons and Rs. 2,00,000 for setting up two Radiological and Clinical centres at Bombay.

Cash Balance.

It is anticipated that there will be a closing cash balance of Rs. 31,28,384, after investment of Rs. 1,53,17,000, as follows:

	Rs.
Employees' State Insurance Provident Fund balance ..	3,17,000
General cash balance ..	1,50,00,000

NEW PROPOSALS

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE 1954-55

This part of the Estimates deals with the receipts and expenditure connected with the extension of the scheme in 1954-55 to various other centres not already sanctioned by the Standing Committee/Corporation.

RECEIPTS

The receipts, during 1954-55, in this statement, are expected mainly from the employees' contributions at the prescribed rates; they also include Rs. 20 lakhs on account of the difference of the employers' share of contributions at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., expected in the areas where the scheme will be implemented.

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on pay and allowances is in respect of the officers and staff, as detailed in Appendices III and IV attached. The details of the amount provided under the head "Allowances and Honoraria" have been given in Appendix VII. Other incidental charges provided under the various heads are based either on scales or with reference to the amounts provided in the part relating to sanctioned measures. It is anticipated that there will be a closing balance of Rs. 13,23,300, after investing Rs. 37,50,000 (Rs. 1,50,000 on account of the ESIC Provident Fund and another Rs. 36,00,000 of the General Cash Balance).

(Sd.) K. BATAYAL,

Chief Accounts Officer,

Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

The 18th November, 1953.

STATEMENT 'A'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

RECEIPTS

S. No.	Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1950-51	Actuals for the year 1951-52	Actuals for the year 1952-53	Sanctioned estimates for the current year 1953-54	budget estimates for the current year 1953-54	Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1953-54	Anticipated receipts of the remain- ing 6 months of the current year 1953-54	Revised Esti- mates for the current year 1953-54
					Sanctioned measures	New Proposals			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
'A'—ADMINISTRATION									
I.	Grant-in-aid from Central Govern- ment.	2,92,068	7,08,420	8,56,313	21,14,000	..	..	12,66,000	12,66,000
II.	Donations and Gifts								
III.	Interest on loans and advances :—								
	(a) Interest on advances for Motor car and other convey- ances.	..	319	8	100	..	96	4	100
	(ii) Interest on Investment of Provident Fund balances.	..	..	1,147	..	..	365	5,135	5,500
IV.	Recoveries of over-payments and disallowances in audit.								
V.	Loans from Central Government	13,50,000	10,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.	Recoveries of rent of Corporation's building.	485	1,906	3,089	2,700	..	43,963	11,137	55,100
VII.	Transferred from Part 'B' Benefits	..	..	36,41,548	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.	Miscellaneous	706	32,543	4,730	3,000	1,000	2,721	9,979	12,700
	TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'A'	16,43,259	17,43,188	45,06,835	21,19,800	1,000	47,145	12,92,255	13,39,400

'B'.—BENEFITS

IX. Contributions . . . . .	..	1,24,109	1,62,14,320	4,55,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,03,60,775	1,16,30,225	2,19,91,000
X. Donations and Gifts								
XI. Compensation charges payable by employers.								
XII. Share of State Government Contributions.	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
XIII. Loans from Central Government .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Amount transferred to Part 'A' Administration to meet payment of loan.	..	..	(—) 36,41,548	..	..	..	..	..
XIII-A. Interest on investment of cash balances.	..	..	54,983	..	..	44,243	4,84,157	5,28,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'B' . . . . .	..	1,24,109	1,26,27,755	4,55,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,04,05,018	1,21,14,382	2,25,19,400

'C'.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

XIV. Lands and Buildings—Sale proceeds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'C' . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

'D'.—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

XV. Investments :—								
Realisation on maturity or sale								
XVI. Deposits :—								
(a) Security deposits	3,680	50	1,570	..	..	90	510	600
(b) Deductions from bills payable to other parties.	54,035	57,884	67,936	..	..	40,107	44,893	85,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(c) Miscellaneous	8,71,882	94,221	16,937	..	..	921	79	1,000
	(d) Deposits received from other parties.	..	..	501	..	..	2	98	100
XVII.	Recoveries of advances :—								
	(a) Permanent advance								
	(b) Other advances :—								
	(i) Recovery of advances of pay on transfer.	800	900	908	..	..	600	600	1,200
	(ii) Recovery of advances of T. A. on transfer.	100	1,655	2,828	..	..	180	2,320	2,500
	(iii) Recovery of advance of pay for purchase of furniture on transfer to Bombay.								
	(iv) Miscellaneous	7,503	3,055	32,729	..	..	3,988	41,012	45,000
	(c) Recovery of advances to the Bank for purchase of securities	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,028	72	10,00,100
XVIII.	Recoveries of loans to the Corporation employees :—								
	(a) Recovery of loan for purchase of motor car.	2,358	7,569	2,994	13,900	3,000	2,127	3,573	5,700
	(b) Recovery of loan for purchase of other conveyances.	..	..	4,540	11,900	8,000	2,270	2,730	5,000
XIX.	Employees' State Insurance Contributory Provident Fund.	17,673	69,762	1,63,434	2,72,500	1,72,200	41,283	1,32,517	1,73,800
XX.	Permanent disablement and dependants' benefits fund.	..	..	1,53,051	40,00,000	32,00,000	717	3,13,783	3,14,500
XXI.	Depreciation fund account of buildings.	..	11,950	12,320	12,320	..	..	12,200	12,200
XXII.	Repairs and Renewal Reserve Fund of buildings.	..	13,650	13,698	13,650	..	81	13,869	13,950
	Cash from the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	8,67,788	9,52,212	18,20,000
	Cash deposited into the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	2,969	3,031	6,000
	Exchange Accounts	..	..	..	..	..	24,090	25,910	50,000
	TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'D'	9,58,031	2,60,696	4,73,446	43,24,270	33,83,200	19,87,241	15,49,409	35,36,650

SUMMARY

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'A'	16,43,259	17,43,188	45,06,835	21,19,800	1,000	47,145	12,92,255	13,39,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'B' .	..	1,24,109	1,26,27,755	4,55,00,000	2,20,00,000	1,04,05,018	1,21,14 382	2,25,19,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'C' .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PART 'D' .	9,58,031	2,60,696	4,73,446	43,24,270	33,83,200	19,87,241	15,49,409	35,36,650
TOTAL . . .	26,01,290	21,27,993	1,76,08,036	5,19,44,070	2,53,84,200	1,24,39,404	1,49,56,046	2,73,95,450
OPENING BALANCE . . .	10,33,475	4,31,447	9,28,147	44,44,630	..	27,10,084	17,28,423	27,10,084
TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM STATE- MENT 'A' (SANCTIONED MEASURE)								
GRAND TOTAL . . .	36,34,765	25,59,440	1,85,36,183	5,63,88,700	2,53,84,200	1,51,49,488	1,66,84,469	3,01,05,534

STATEMENT 'A'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

Expenditure

S. No.	Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1950-51	Actuals for the year 1951-52	Actuals for the year 1952-53	Sanctioned budget esti- mates for the current year 1953-54		Actuals of first 6 mon- ths of the current year 1953-54	Anticipated expenditure of the remain- ing 6 months of the current year 1953-54	Revised Esti- mates for the current year 1953-54
					Sanctioned Measures	New Proposals			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
'A' — ADMINISTRATION									
1	Pay of Officers	2,43,671	2,81,630	3,53,249	6,50,500	1,95,900	2,12,250	2,22,250	4,34,500
2	Pay of Establishment . . .	2,46,409	3,68,138	5,62,064	15,30,400	11,75,800	3,56,422	4,27,578	7,84,000
3	Travelling and conveyance allowance.	19,926	22,269	70,039	2,00,000	1,26,000	23,617	51,383	75,000
4	Dearness allowance	1,53,861	2,42,516	3,78,456	10,19,500	8,59,000	2,38,727	2,86,273	5,25,000
5	House rent allowance . . .	42,068	59,512	1,06,747	2,94,400	2,53,800	59,955	80,045	1,40,000
6	City Compensatory allowance .	16,040	24,599	46,869	1,54,100	1,56,650	28,650	39,350	68,000
7	Other allowances	6,170	9,470	12,348	47,000	46,100	8,086	11,914	20,000
8	Cost of furniture and general articles for office use.	51,896	6,953	40,488	1,00,000	4,83,000	10,107	89,893	1,00,000
9	Cost of typewriters, comptometers, duplicators, calculating machines.	19,065	11,722	34,128	50,000	1,74,200		19,000	19,000
10	Special equipment for records, etc. .	51,591	5,948	162	1,50,000	6,49,000	430	970	1,400
11	Cost of cycles	512	174	3,111	9,000	26,400	9	1,391	1,400
12	Expenditure connected with Adrema equipment for registration.	26,441	53,703	16,943	1,71,000	6,20,000	13,712	99,788	1,13,500
13	Expenditure on photographs of workers.	..	..	..	3,28,000	4,80,000	..	..	..
14	Hire of tabulating machines .	..	..	..	25,000	25,000	..	..	..
15	Repairs and Maintenance of furniture, equipments, etc.	861	1,152	2,125	15,000	1,550	1,244	2,756	4,000
16	Repairs and renewals reserve of buildings.	..	13,650	13,650	13,650	..	..	13,650	13,650
17	Depreciation on buildings .	..	11,950	12,320	12,320	..	..	12,200	12,200
18	Forms, Stationery and Printing .	44,697	20,680	36,745	3,00,000	10,00,000	13,723	96,277	1,10,000
19	Rent, Rates and Taxes . . .	40,107	75,012	1,00,413	3,00,000	3,81,000	61,434	93,566	1,55,000

20	Postage, telegram and telephone charges.	20,455	37,774	38,497	1,50,000	4,18,500	15,823	21,177	37,000
21	Publicity and Advertisement charges.	1,017	6,722	30,106	1,00,000	4,50,000	403	84,597	85,000
22	Audit Fee	900	540	1,050	2,500	..	2,310	4,490	6,800
23	Miscellaneous expenditure .	16,119	21,138	32,628	56,400	96,000	12,512	27,488	40,000
24	Printing charges of contribution stamps.	6,485	1,409	17,665	50,000	80,000	3,285	21,715	25,000
25	Expenditure connected with Insurance Courts.	..	..	10,802	85,000	60,000	2,621	18,479	21,100
26	Legal charges . . . . .	..	..	128	25,000	15,000	468	5,832	6,300
27	Expenditure connected with Medical Boards.	..	..	656	15,000	10,000	304	2,696	3,000
28	Expenditure connected with Regional Boards.	..	..	231	2,000	1,000	43	257	300
29	General Charges	64,717	1,17,956	1,81,604	1,50,000	1,04,800	28,766	1,30,084	1,58,850
	TOTAL OF HEADS 1-29 .	10,73,008	13,94,617	21,03,224	60,05,770	78,88,700	10,94,901	18,65,099	29,60,000
30	Repayment of loans to Central Government.	2,92,068	..	36,41,548	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'A'	13,65,076	13,94,617	57,44,772	60,05,770	78,88,700	10,94,901	18,65,099	29,60,000

'B' BENEFITS

31	Sickness Benefits . . . . .	..	..	3,50,050	65,00,000	..	791,357	8,00,643	15,92,000
32	Maternity benefits . . . . .	..	..	960	3,25,000	..	1,324	1,676	3,000
33	Disablement benefits for temporary disablement.	..	482	95,371	29,00,000	23,00,000	72 268	1,27,732	2,00,000
34	Capitalised value for the permanent disablement benefits and dependants' benefits.	..	..	1,52,000	40,00,000	32,00,000	..	3 10,000	3,10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Medical Benefits :—								
	(i) Payment of Corporation's share of Expenditure incurred by State Government.	..	..	1,45,000	6,19,000	..	..	6,45,000	6,45,000
	(ii) Expenditure incurred directly by the Corporation e. g., Hospitalisation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Repayment of loans to Central Government.								
36-A	Conveyance charges to Insured persons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,300
37	Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'B'	..	482	7,43,381	1,43,44,000	55,00,000	8,64,949	18,86,351	27,51,300
				'C'—CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
38	Lands and buildings—Purchase, Constructions and additions :—								
	(i) Buildings for offices of the Corporation.	8,74,283	90,780	1,691	..	..	5,164	136	5,300
	(ii) Cost of construction and equipments of Hospitals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,000	1,90,000
	(iii) Staff car—Purchase of . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'C' .	8,74,283	90,780	1,691	..	..	5,164	1,90,136	1,95,300
				'D'—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT					
39	Investment—Fixed deposits or purchase of Securities.	17,670	37,150	81,42,437	1,90,08,470	33,32,200	1,04,99,825	84,16,175	1,89,16,000
40	Deposits :—								
	(a) Refund of Security deposits .	3,105	675	1,400	..	..	100	200	300
	(b) Payment of deductions from bills payable to other parties.	53,683	57,993	67,568	..	..	39,876	45,724	85,600
	(c) Miscellaneous	8,69,398	17,288	..	..	..	668	32	700
	(d) Deposit repaid to other parties	..	..	427	..	..	2	98	100

41 Advances :—

(a) Permanent advance . . .	750	1,000	930	3,000	7,000	900	1,000	1,900
(b) Other advances :—								
(i) Advance of pay on transfer .	800	1,150	658	..	..	661	839	1,500
(ii) Advance of T. A. on transfer	100	2,635	1,848	..	..	658	1,842	2,500
(iii) Advance of pay and for purchase of furniture to staff on transfer to Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Miscellaneous . . .	7,503	15,858	45,188	..	..	13,708	86,292	1,00,000
(v) Pre-paid expenses . . .	..	..	740	..	..	(—)470	470	..
(vi) Temporary advances to R. O. for purchase of contribution stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	100
(vii) Cost of emergency medical treatment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Interest accrued on investment but not due.	..	..	54,228	..	..	(—) 54,013	1,78,913	1,24,900
(ix) Interest accrued on investment but not received.	..	..	3,001	..	..	(—)2,380	3,180	800
(c) Advances to the Bank for purchase of Securities.	..	..	10,00,028	..	..	..	..	..

42 Loans to the employees of the Corporation :—

(a) Loan for purchase of motor car	10,950	9,000	5,000	40,000	20,000	..	4,000	4,000
(b) Loan for purchase of other Conveyances. -	..	1,980	6,165	25,000	25,000	..	10,000	10,000

43 Employees' State Insurance Contributory Provident Fund:—

(a) Repayment to employees	3,301	50,000	..	53,530	6,470	60,000
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44 Payment of disablement and dependants' benefits.

..	..	3,281	2,30,000	40,000	8,848	21,152	30,000
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45 Payment of Repairs and renewals of buildings.

..	685	325	10,000	8,500	8,500
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cash from the Bank	8,67,038	9,52,962	18,20,000
Cash deposited into the Bank	2,969	3,031	6,000
Exchange Accounts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,081	25,919	50,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'D' .	9,63,959	1,45,414	93,36,255	1,93,66,470	34,24,200	1,14,56,051	97,66,849	2,12,22,900	
SUMMARY									
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'A' .	13,65,076	13,94,617	57,44,772	60,05,770	78,88,700	10,94,901	18,65,099	29,60,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'B' .	..	482	7,43,381	1,43,44,000	55,00,000	8,64,949	18,86,351	27,51,300	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'C' .	8,74,283	90,780	1,691	..	..	5,164	1,90,136	1,95,300	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PART 'D' .	9,63,959	1,45,414	93,36,255	1,93,66,470	34,24,200	1,14,56,051	97,66,849	2,12,22,900	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	32,03,318	16,31,293	1,58,26,099	3,97,16,240	1,68,12,900	1,34,21,065	1,37,08,435	2,71,29,500	
Closing Balance . . .	4,31,447	9,28,147	27,10,084	1,66,72,460	85,71,300	17,28,423	29,76,034	29,76,034	
Transfer of funds to Statement 'B' (New proposals)									
GRAND TOTAL . . .	36,34,765	25,59,440	1,85,36,183	5,63,88,700	2,53,84,200	1,51,49,488	1,66,84,469	3,01,05,534	

NOTE.—The provision of Rs. 25,000 under the head "Dearness allowance" includes the provision on account of Dearness Pay. The amounts have not been separately exhibited, as the actuals upto the 30th September, 1953 are inclusive of the Dearness Pay.

STATEMENT 'B'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55
RECEIPTS

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
I	<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		
	Contributions :—		
	Employers' share only	1,91,66,000	
	Employees' share only	2,07,52,000	
II	Grants-in-aid, Donations & Gifts :—		
	From the Central Government	18,67,200	
			4,17,85,200
	<i>Other Heads of Revenue</i>		
III	Interest and Dividends	10,25,000	
IV	Compensations		
V	Rent, Rates and Taxes	6,200	
VI	Fees, fines and forfeitures	100	
VII	Miscellaneous	25,000	
			10,56,300
	Total Revenue		4,28,41,500
VIII	<i>Debt, Deposits, Advances and Suspense</i>		
	Ordinary Debts :—		
	Loans		
	<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>		
	Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund :—		
	Employees' subscription	1,63,500	
	Corporation's contribution	1,63,500	
	Interest on employees' subscription	15,000	
	Interest on Corporation's contribution }		
			3,42,000
	<i>Deposits and Advances Reserve Funds</i>		
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings		
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Buildings :—		
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	12,200	
	Interest earned or accrued on investments	1,000	
	Repair and Renewal Reserve Fund of Buildings		
	Repair and Renewal Reserve Fund Account :—		
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	13,650	
	Interest earned or accrued on investments	900	
	Deduct Actual payments made during the year for repairs, renewals, etc.	(—) 9,500	
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipment of Hospitals.		
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Equipment :—		
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	19,000	
	Interest earned or accrued on investments		
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund		

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount
		Rs. Rs.
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—	
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	25,00,000
	Interest earned or accrued on investments	8,600
	Deduct Actual payments made during the year	(—) 1,05,000
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund . . . . .	..
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—	
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	18,00,000
	Interest earned or accrued on investments	5,600
	Deduct—Actual payments made during the year	(—) 45,000
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars . . . . .	..
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars :—	
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund . . . . .	..
	Interest earned or accrued on investments . . . . .	..
		42,01,450
	Deposits—	
	Deposits of Securities	2,000
	Other deposits	1,00,000
		1,02,000
	Advances.	
	(a) Permanent Advances . . . . .	..
	(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation :—	
	(i) Advance of Pay on transfer	5,000
	(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	7,000
	(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyance	12,300
	(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	10,200
	(v) House building advances . . . . .	..
	(c) Other Advances :—	
	(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	500
	(ii) Advances to the Bank for the purchase of securities	1,96,00,000
	(iii) Miscellaneous	1,50,000
		1,97,85,000
	Pre-paid expenses . . . . .	..
LX	Remittances	
	Cash remittances—	
	Cash remittances between Accounts No. 1 and 2	4,90,00,000
	Cash remittances between Regional Offices and Local Offices	20,000
	Cash remittances between Local Offices	10,000
	Cash from the Bank	95,00,000
	Cash deposited into the Bank	10,000
	Other remittances.	
	Exchange Account :—	
	Account between Headquarters and Regional Offices	50,000
	Account between Headquarters and Local Offices . . . . .	..
	Account between Regional Offices	10,000
	Account between Regional Offices and Local Offices	5,000
	Account between Local Offices . . . . .	..
		5,86,05,000
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,58,76,950
	OPENING BALANCE	29,76,034
	GRAND TOTAL	12,88,52,984

(Sd.) K. BATASYAL,

Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

NOTE.— 1. The detailed heads under which no provision appears for this year have mostly been omitted.

2. The actuals for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the Estimates the year 1953-54 have been shown in Statement—'A'.

STATEMENT 'B'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	<i>Benefits to insured persons and their families—</i>		
	<i>Medical Benefits:</i>		
	Payments to State Governments etc., as share of their expenses on providing medical treatment and maternity facilities	34,25,000	
	Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	..	
	<i>Cash Benefits :</i>		
	Sickness Benefits	60,00,000	
	Maternity Benefits	1,00,000	
	Disablement Benefits	55,00,000	
	Dependants' Benefits	18,00,000	
	<i>Other benefits :</i>		
	Conveyance charges to insured persons	3,000	168,28,000
2.	<i>Administration Expenses:—</i>		
	<i>A—Superintendence—</i>		
	Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards etc.		
	(i) T.A.	41,000	
	(ii) Miscellaneous	800	
	<i>Principal Officers :</i>		
	(i) Pay of Officers	1,13,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	22,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	18,000	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	2,200	
	<i>Other Officers :</i>		
	(i) Pay of Officers	3,55,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,70,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	22,000	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	18,800	
	<i>Ministerial Establishment :</i>		
	(i) Pay of Establishment	6,70,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	5,80,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	11,000	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	49,000	
	<i>Class IV Servants :</i>		
	(i) Pay	65,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,15,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	6,500	
	<i>Contingencies :</i>		
	(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	49,000	
	(b) Stationery and Forms	1,80,000	
	(bb) Contribution stamps	70,000	

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
	(c) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of typewriters, duplicators, etc.	8,000	
	(d) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance etc., of Adrema equipment	1,60,000	
	(e) Rents, Rates & Taxes	1,28,000	
	(f) Furniture	30,000	
	(g) Special equipment for records	1,28,000	
	(h) Purchase, Repair, Maintenance and Hire charges of general articles of office use	22,500	
	(i) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of cycles	700	
	(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of liveries	12,000	
	(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications	4,000	
	(l) Photographs of workers	3,00,000	
	(m) Miscellaneous	22,000	33,73,500
B—Field Work—			
Officers:			
	(i) Pay of Officers	1,45,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	67,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	1,000	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	10,000	
Ministerial Establishment :			
	(i) Pay of Establishment	8,00,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	6,45,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	3,000	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	63,000	
Class IV Servants :			
	(i) Pay	1,35,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	2,32,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	..	
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	14,000	
Contingencies :			
	(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	85,000	
	(b) Stationery and Forms	10,000	
	(c) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of typewriters, duplicators, etc.	27,000	
	(d) Rent, Rates & Taxes	1,80,800	
	(e) Furniture	75,000	
	(f) Special equipment for records	2,35,000	
	(g) Purchase, Maintenance, Repair and Hire charges of general articles of office use	35,000	
	(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of cycles	2,500	
	(i) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of liveries	35,000	
	(j) Miscellaneous	12,000	28,12,300
C.—Other Charges—			
	Medical Boards	13,000	
	Legal charges	10,000	
	Insurance Courts	20,000	
	Publicity and Advertisement	1,20,000	
	Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	6,000	
	Audit Fees	8,000	
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation etc :			
	(i) Depreciation Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation	12,200	

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
	(ii) Depreciation Fund of Equipment's in Hospitals and Examination Centres	19,000	
	(iii) Repair and Renewal Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation	13,650	2,21,850
3.	<i>Interest on loans—</i>		
	Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund	15,000	
	<i>Deduct—Interest accrued and/or realised on investment of Provident Fund balances</i>	(—) 13,500	1,500
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE :		2,32,37,150
	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	(1,96,04,350)	
4.	<i>Expenditure on Capital Account—</i>		
	A. Lands and Buildings :		
	Purchase and construction etc., of—		
	(i) Buildings for offices of the Corporation	2,12,000	
	(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	40,00,000	
	(iii) Equipments of Hospitals, etc.	2,00,000	
	B. Staff Cars :		
	Purchase of staff cars . . . . .	..	44,12,000
5.	<i>Debt, Deposits, Advances and Suspense—</i>		
	<i>Ordinary Debts :</i>		
	Loans.		
	<i>Unfunded Debt :</i>		
	ESIC Provident Fund :		
	Payments to subscribers	25,000	25,000
	<i>Deposits and Advances—</i>		
	<i>Reserve Funds—</i>		
	Investment Accounts :		
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings Investment Account	13,200	
	Repair and Renewal Reserve Fund of Building Investment Account	5,050	
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipment of Hospitals Investment Account	19,000	
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account	24,03,600	
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account	17,60,600	
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars Investment Account . . . . .	..	42,01,450
	<i>Deposits—</i>		
	Deposits of Securities	2,500	
	Other deposits	1,00,000	1,02,500

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
	<i>Advances—</i>	Rs.	Rs.
	Advances :		
	(a) Permanent Advances	2,000	
	(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation :		
	(i) Advances of pay on transfer	5,000	
	(ii) Advances of T.A. on transfer	7,000	
	(iii) Advances for the purchase of motor conveyances .	30,000	
	(iv) Advances for the purchase of other conveyances	15,000	
	(v) House building advances . . . . .	..
	(c) Other advances :		
	(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	2,000	
	(ii) Advances to the Bank for the purchase of securi- ties	1,96,00,000	
	(iii) Miscellaneous	1,00,000	
	(d) Pre-paid expenses . . . . .	..
	(e) Interest accrued but not received	4,600	
	(f) Interest accrued but not due	60,000	1,98,25,600
6.	<i>Remittances —</i>		
	Cash remittances :		
	Cash remittances between Accounts No. 1 & 2	4,90,00,000	
	Cash remittances between Regional Offices and Local Offices	20,000	
	Cash remittances between Local Offices	10,000	
	Cash from the Bank	95,00,000	
	Cash deposited into the Bank	10,000	
	Other remittances :		
	Exchange Account :		
	Account between Headquarters and Regional Offices .	50,000	
	Account between Headquarters and Local Offices .	..	
	Account between Regional Offices	10,000	
	Account between Regional Offices and Local Offices .	5,000	
	Account between Local Offices . . . . .	..	5,86,05,000
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		11,04,08,700
7.	<i>Cash Balance —</i>		
	(a) Investments		
	(i) ESIC Provident Fund balances :		
	(a) Investments during the year	3,17,000	
	Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale	1,100	3,15,900
	(ii) General cash balance—		
	(a) Investment's during the year	1,50,00,000	
	(b) Cash balance (in hand and in the bank)	31,28,384	1,84,44,284
	GRAND TOTAL		12,88,52,984

(Sd.) K. BATASYAL,
Chief Accounts Officer,

Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

NOTE : —1. The detailed heads under which no provision appears for this year have mostly been omitted.

2. The actuals for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the Estimates for the year 1953-54 have been shown in Statement 'A'.

STATEMENT 'C'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE NEW PROPOSALS FOR THE YEAR
1954-55.
RECEIPTS

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
I.	<i>Principal Heads of Revenue—</i>		
	Contributions :		
	Employers' share only	20,00,000	
	Employees' share only	1,15,00,000	
II.	Grants-in-aid, Donations & Gifts . . . . .	..
	<i>Other Heads of Revenue—</i>		
III.	Interest and Dividends	27,900	
IV.	Compensations . . . . .	..
V.	Rent, Rates and Taxes . . . . .	..
VI.	Fees, fines and forfeitures . . . . .	..
VII.	Miscellaneous	20,000	1,35,47,900
VII.	<i>Debt., Deposits, Advances and Suspense—</i>		
	<i>Ordinary Debts:</i>		
	Loans . . . . .	..
	<i>Unfunded Debt:</i>		
	Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund :—		
	Employees' subscription	77,200	
	Corporation's contribution	77,200	
	Interest on employees' subscription	1,000	
	Interest on Corporation's contribution . . . . .	..	1,55,400
	<i>Deposits and Advances—</i>		
	<i>Reserve Funds :</i>		
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings . . . . .	..
	Repair and Renewal Reserve Fund of Buildings . . . . .	..
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund—		
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account :		
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	4,12,000	
	Interest earned or accrued on investments . . . . .	..
	Deduct—Actual payments made during the year	(—) 52,000	3,60,000
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund—		
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account :		
	Annual amount transferred to the Fund	2,24,000	
	Interest earned or accrued on investments . . . . .	..
	Deduct—Actual payments made during the year	(—) 28,000	
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars . . . . .	..	1,96,000
	<i>Deposits :</i>		
	Deposits of Securities	5,000	
	Other deposits	10,000	
	<i>Advances :</i>		
	Permanent advances . . . . .	..
	Advances to the employees of the Corporation :		
	(i) Advance of pay on transfer	2,000	
	(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	5,000	

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
	Other Advances :		
	(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments .	..	
	(ii) Advances to the Bank for the purchase of securities .	43,06,000	
	(iii) Miscellaneous]	1,00,000	
	<i>Prepaid expenses</i> . . . . .	..	44,28,000
	<i>Remittances—</i>		
	Cash remittances :		
	Cash remittances, between Accounts No. 1 and 2 .	1,30,00,000	
	Cash remittances between Regional Office and Local Offices . . . . .	..
	Cash remittances between Local Offices	10,000	
	Cash from the Bank	10,00,000	
	Cash deposited into the Bank . . . . .	..
	<i>Other Remittances :</i>		
	Exchange Account :		
	Account between Regional Offices and Local Offices .	6,000	1,40,16,000
	TOTAL RECEIPTS		3,27,03,300
	OPENING BALANCE . . . . .		..
	GRAND TOTAL		3,27,03,300

(Sd.) K. BATABYAL,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

NOTE.—The detailed heads under which no provision appears for this year have been omitted.

STATEMENT 'C'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE NEW PROPOSALS FOR THE YEAR 1954-55.

EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	<i>Benefits to insured persons and their families.—</i>		
	<i>Medical benefits :—</i>		
	Payment to State Governments etc., as share of their expenses on providing medical treatment and maternity facilities	27,50,000	
	Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation) . . . . .	..
	<i>Cash benefits :—</i>		
	Sickness Benefits	1,99,000	
	Maternity Benefits	1,000	
	Disablement Benefits	8,74,000	
	Dependants' Benefits	2,24,000	
	<i>Other Benefits :—</i>		
	Conveyance allowance to insured persons	4,000	40,52,000

Serial No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
2. Administration Expenses—			
A.—Superintendence :—			
	Corporation, Standing Committee, etc. . . . .	..
Principal Officers :—			
	(i) Pay of Officers . . . . .	..
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	2,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund . . . . .	..
Other Officers :—			
	(i) Pay of Officers	90,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	49,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	6,200	
Ministerial Establishment :—			
	(i) Pay of Establishment	2,91,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	2,85,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	23,000	
Class IV Servants :—			
	(i) Pay	20,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	25,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	2,000	
Contingencies :—			
	(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	9,000	
	(b) Stationery and Forms	2,50,000	
	(c) Contribution stamps	50,000	
	(d) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Typewriters, duplicators etc.	25,000	
	(e) Purchase, Repair and maintenance etc. of Adrema equipment	2,50,000	
	(f) Rent, Rates and Taxes	50,000	
	(g) Furniture	75,000	
	(h) Special equipment for records	1,50,000	
	(i) Purchase, Maintenance, Repair and Hire charges of general articles of office use	15,000	
	(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of liveries	5,000	
	(k) Photographs of workers	3,50,000	
	(l) Miscellaneous	2,000	
			20,34,200
B.—Field Work—			
Officers :—			
	(i) Pay of Officers	27,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	13,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	2,000	

Serial No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
	Ministerial Establishment :—		
	(i) Pay of Establishment	4,50,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	3,40,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	35,000	
	Class IV Servants :—		
	(i) Pay	90,000	
	(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,50,000	
	(iii) Leave and Pension contributions . . . . .	..
	(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	9,000	
	Contingencies :—		
	(a) Postage, telegram and telephone charges	8,000	
	(b) Stationery and Forms	2,000	
	(c) Purchase, Repairs and Maintenance of type- writers, duplicators, etc.	90,000	
	(d) Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,00,000	
	(e) Furniture	1,50,000	
	(f) Special equipment for records	2,50,000	
	(g) Purchase, Maintenance, Repair and Hire charges of general articles of office use	75,000	
	(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of cycles	20,000	
	(i) Purchase, Repair, and Maintenance of liveries	20,000	
	(j) Books, Periodicals and other publications	1,000	
	(k) Miscellaneous	10,000	
			18,42,000
	Medical Boards	10,000	
	Legal charges	5,000	
	Insurance Courts	10,000	
	C.—Other Charges—		
	Publicity and Advertisement	1,50,000	
	Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	1,000	
	Audit Fees	4,000	
	Interest on loans :—		
	Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund	1,000	
	Deduct—Interest accrued and/or realized on investments of Provident Fund balances	(—) 900	1,80,100
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		81,08,300
	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure : (Rs. 54,39,000).		
4.	Expenditure on Capital Account—		
	A.—Lands and buildings :—		
	Purchase and construction etc., of :—		
	(i) Buildings for offices of the Corporation . . . . .	..
	(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	5,00,000	
	(iii) Equipments of Hospitals, etc. . . . .	..

Serial No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
	B.—Staff Cars :—		
	Purchase of staff cars . . . . .	..	5,00,000
5	<i>Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Cash Balances:—</i>		
	Excess of Revenues over expenditure . . . . .	..
	<i>Ordinary Debts :—</i>		
	Loans . . . . .	..
	<i>Unfunded Debts —</i>		
	ESIC Provident Fund :—		
	Payments to subscribers	5,400	
			5,400
	<i>Deposits and advances—</i>		
	<i>Reserve Funds :—</i>		
	Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund		
	Investment Account	3,60,000	
	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account	1,95,000	
			5,56,000
	<i>Deposits :—</i>		
	Deposits of Securities	5,000	
	Other deposits	10,000	
			15,000
	<i>Advances :—</i>		
	<i>Advances :</i>		
	(a) Permanent Advances	6,000	
	(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation :—		
	(i) Advances of Pay on transfer	3,000	
	(ii) Advances of T. A. on transfer	5,000	
	(iii) Advances for the purchase of motor conveyances . . . . .	..
	(iv) Advances for the purchase of other conveyances . . . . .	..
	(v) House building advances . . . . .	..
	(c) Other Advances :—		
	(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments . . . . .	..
	(ii) Advances to the Bank for the purchase of securities	43,06,000	
	(iii) Miscellaneous	1,00,000	
	(d) Pre-paid expenses . . . . .	..
	(e) Interest accrued but not received . . . . .	..
	(f) Interest accrued but not due	9,300	
			44,29,300

Serial No.	Heads of Account	Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Remittances :—</i>			
Cash remittances :—			
	Cash remittances between Accounts No. 1 and 2	1,30,00,000	
	Cash remittances between Regional Office and Local Offices . . . . .	..
	Cash remittances between Local Offices	10,000	
	Cash from the Bank	10,00,000	
	Cash deposited into the Bank . . . . .	..
<i>Other remittances :—</i>			
Exchange Accounts :—			
	Account between Headquarters and Regional Offices . . . . .	..
	Account between Headquarters and Local Offices . . . . .	..
	Account between Regional Offices . . . . .	..
	Account between Regional Offices and Local Offices	6,000	
	Account between Local Offices . . . . .	..
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		1,40,16,000
7	<i>Cash Balance—</i>		2,76,30,000
	(a) Investments :—		
	(i) ESIC Provident Fund balances	1,50,000	
	(ii) General Cash Balance	36,00,000	
	(b) Cash (in hand and in the Bank)	13,23,300	
			50,73,800
	GRAND TOTAL		3,27,03,300

(Sd.) K. BATBYAL,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

NOTE.—I The detailed heads under which no provision appears for this year have been omitted.

APPENDIX I
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55
SANCTIONED MEASURES
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE PROVIDED ON ACCOUNT OF "PAY"

Designation of posts with scales of pay	No. of posts for which provision made with dates	Provision made
1	2	3
'A—SUPERINTENDENCE'		Rs.
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS		
Director General—(Rs. 3,000)	1 (from 1-3-1954)	36,000
Medical Commissioner—(Rs. 2,150—2,500)	1 (from 1-3-1954)	26,250
Insurance Commissioner—(Rs. 1,600—1,800)	1 (from 1-3-1954)	20,494
Chief Accounts Officer—(Rs. 2,250—2,750)	1 (from 1-3-1954)	28,218
Actuary—(Rs. 1,000—1,500)	1 (from 1-9-1954)	6,000
	TOTAL	1,16,962
	Less Lump sum cut	3,962
	NET	1,13,000

	I	2	3
OTHER OFFICERS			Rs.
<i>Headquarters</i>			
Director of Establishment—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	8,400
Public Relations Officer—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-9-1954)	3,600
Deputy Insurance Commissioner—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	9,196
Administrative Officer—(Rs. 530—850)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	8,280
Planning Officer (Medical)—Grade I (Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	6,372
Planning Officer (Insurance)—Grade I (Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	4,260
Assistant Medical Commissioner—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	9,600
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	4	(from 1-3-1954)	27,624
Assistant Accounts Officers—(Rs. 350—800)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	19,827
Assistant Director (Co-ordination)—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	4,200
Assistant Director (Training)—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	4,200
Assistant Directors of Establishment—(Rs. 325—650)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	12,871
Planning Officer—Grade II (Rs. 250—500)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	3,000
<i>Regional Offices</i>			
<i>Delhi</i>			
Regional Director—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	12,600
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	14,842
Medical Referees—(Rs. 350—800)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	14,417
Assistant Accounts Officer—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	5,138
<i>Kanpur</i>			
Regional Director—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	11,137
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	14,645
Medical Referee—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	9,600
Assistant Accounts Officer—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	6,266
<i>Bombay</i>			
Regional Director—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	9,280
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	9	(from 1-3-1954)	46,780
Medical Referees—(Rs. 350—800)	7	(from 1-3-1954)	29,400
Assistant Accounts Officers—(Rs. 350—800)	2	(1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	5,111
<i>Madras</i>			
Regional Director—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	Rs. 9,272
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	14,508
Medical Referees—(Rs. 350—800)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	9,291
Assistant Accounts Officer—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	5,414
<i>Calcutta</i>			
Regional Director—(Rs. 600—1,150)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	12,600
Assistant Insurance Commissioners—(Rs. 350—800)	6	(from 1-3-54)	27,592
Medical Referees—(Rs. 350—800)	4	(from 1-3-1954)	17,075
Assistant Accounts Officer—(Rs. 350—800)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	4,200
TOTAL			4,00,598
Add leave salary			7,336
TOTAL			4,07,934
Less Lump sum cut			52,934
NET			3,55,000

	I	2	3
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT			Rs.
<i>Headquarters</i>			
Superintendents (Senior)—(Rs. 400—500)	6	(from 1-3-1954)	30,074
Superintendents (Junior)—(Rs. 250—400)	8	(from 1-3-1954)	28,199
Private Secretary to Director General—(Rs. 300—400)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	3,640
Assistants—(Rs. 160—450) & (Rs. 160—330)	21	(from 1-3-1954)	45,904
Artist—(Rs. 160—330)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	2,314
Personal Assistants—(Rs. 160—330—plus S. P. Rs. 40 p.m. to 1 P.A.)	5	(4 from 1-3-1954) (1 from 1-9-1954)	11,231
Cashier—(Rs. 80—220 plus special pay of Rs. 20 p.m.)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	2,142
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	13	(from 1-3-1954)	14,119
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	44	(from 1-3-1954)	48,941
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	61	(from 1-3-1954)	48,168
Care-taker—(Rs. 100—300)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	1,200
<i>Regional Offices</i>			
<i>Delhi</i>			
Superintendents—(Rs. 250—400)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	8,020
Head Clerks—(Rs. 160—250)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	4,463
Sick Visitors—(Rs. 160—330)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	3,945
Accountant—(Rs. 130—355)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	1,762
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	11	(from 1-3-1954)	12,383
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	4	(from 1-3-1954)	4,402
Cashier—(Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	1,229
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	21	(from 1-3-1954)	15,758
Adrema Operators—(Rs. 55—130)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	1,368
<i>Kanpur</i>			
Superintendents—(Rs. 250—400)	4	(from 1-3-1954)	13,541
Sick Visitors—(Rs. 160—330)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	6,335
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	11	(from 1-3-1954)	12,233
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	3,226
Cashier—(Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	1,100
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	22	(from 1-3-1954)	16,661
Adrema Operators—(Rs. 55—130)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	1,376
<i>Bombay</i>			
Superintendents—(Rs. 250—400)	10	(from 1-3-1954)	30,030
Head Clerks—(Rs. 160—250)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	4,230
Sick Visitors—(Rs. 160—330)	14	(from 1-6-1954)	20,160
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	46	(from 1-3-1954)	47,192
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	11	(from 1-3-1954)	10,815
Cashiers—(Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.)	2	(1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	1,278
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	119	(from 1-3-1954)	79,993
<i>Madras</i>			
Superintendents—(Rs. 250—400)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	9,298
Head Clerks—(Rs. 160—250)	2	(from 1-3-1954)	4,210
Sick Visitors—(Rs. 160—330)	3	(from 1-3-1954)	5,760
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	20	(from 1-3-1954)	20,375
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	4	(from 1-3-1954)	4,049
Cashier—(Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.)	1	(from 1-3-1954)	1,084
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	49	(from 1-3-1954)	33,814

	I	2	3
<i>Calcutta</i>			Rs.
Superintendents—(Rs. 250—400)	.	6 (from 1-3-1954)	18,499
Sick Visitors—(Rs. 160—330)	.	8 (from 1-3-1954)	15,360
Head Clerks—(Rs. 160—250)	.	2 (from 1-3-1954)	4,253
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	.	31 (from 1-3-1954)	30,889
Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220)	.	7 (from 1-3-1954)	6,865
Cashiers—(Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30 p.m.)	.	2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	1,481
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	.	78 (from 1-3-1954)	53,012
TOTAL			7,46,381
Less LUMP SUM CUT			76,381
NET			6,70,000

CLASS IV STAFF

Headquarters

Gestetner Operator—(Rs. 40—60)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	533
Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)	.	7 (from 1-3-1954)	3,238
Jamadar—(Rs. 35—50)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	458
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)	.	34 (from 1-3-1954)	13,000
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (from 1-3-1954)	712
Sweepers—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	388
Lift-men—(Rs. 35—50)	.	2 (from 1-3-1954)	840
Chowkidar—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provisions)	360

*Regional Offices**Delhi*

Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)	.	7 (from 1-3-1954)	3,196
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)	.	10 (from 1-3-1954)	3,768
Chowkidar—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	382
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	379
Sweeper—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	381

Kanpur

Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)	.	5 (from 1-3-1954)	2,241
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)	.	10 (from 1-3-1954)	3,809
Chowkidar—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	366
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	372
Sweeper—(Rs. 30—35)	.	1 (from 1-3-1954)	383

Bombay

Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)	.	15 (from 1-3-1954)	6,405
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)	.	21 (from 1-3-1954)	7,633
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (from 1-3-1954)	725
Chowkidar—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	371
Sweepers—(Rs. 30—35)	.	2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	373

Madras

Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)	.	6 (from 1-3-1954)	2,598
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)	.	11 (from 1-3-1954)	3,987

	1	2	3
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)		1 (from 1-3-1954)	Rs. 367
Chowkidar—(Rs. 30—35)		1 (from 1-3-1954)	372
Sweeper—(Rs. 30—35)		1 (from 1-3-1954)	370
<i>Calcutta</i>			
Daftries—(Rs. 35—50)		10 (from 1-3-1954)	4,280
Peons—(Rs. 30—35)		19 (15 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	5,449
Chokidars—Rs. (30—35)		2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	356
Sweepers—(Rs. 30—35)		2 (1 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	371
Farash—(Rs. 30—35)		2 (from 1-3-1954)	731
TOTAL .			69,194
Less LUMP SUM CUT			4,194
NET .			65,000

*No provision has been made as there is no likelihood of filling up these vacant posts in 1954-55.

APPENDIX II

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55—SANCTIONED MEASURES

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE PROVIDED ON ACCOUNT OF "PAY"

Designation of posts with scales of pay	No. of posts for which provision made with dates	Provision made
1	2	3
B—FIELD WORK		
OFFICERS		
INSPECTION OFFICES		
<i>Kanpur</i>		Rs.
Insurance Inspectors Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	3 (from 1-3-1954)	13,764
<i>Bombay</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	9 (7 from 1-3-1954) *(2 No provision)	28,737
<i>Madras</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	5 (from 1-3-1954)	18,603
<i>Calcutta</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	6 (4 from 1-3-1954) *(2 No provision)	16,496
LOCAL OFFICES		
<i>Delhi</i>		
Manager Grade I. (Rs. 250-600)	1 (from 1-3-1954)	6,581
<i>Kanpur</i>		
Manager Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	4 (from 1-3-1954)	17,530
<i>Bombay</i>		
Manager Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	10 (from 1-3-1954)	30,000

1	2	3
<i>Calcutta</i>		
Manager Grade I (Rs. 250-600)	8 (from 1-3-1954)	24,400
	TOTAL	1,56,111
	Add leave salary	1,331
		1,57,442
	Less Lumpsum cut	12,442
	Net	1,45,000

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT

*Delhi**Inspection Offices*

Insurance Inspectors Grade II (Rs. 200-400)	4 (from 1-3-1954)	14,592
Insurance Inspectors (Rs. 160-330)	2 (from 1-3-1954)	3,870
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55-130)	6 (from 1-3-1954)	4,272

Local Office

Manager Grade II (Rs. 200-400)	10 (9 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	28,100
Head Clerks (Rs. 160-250)	10 (9 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	21,108
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80-220)	16 (12 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	12,714
Cashiers @ (Rs. 55-130 plus special pay of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- per month)	16 (12 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	11,930
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55-130)	31 (25 from 1-3-1954) *(6 No provision)	18,303

*Kanpur**Inspection Offices*

Insurance Inspector Grade II (Rs. 200-400)	4 (3 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	8,499
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55-130)	7 (6 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	4,275

Local Offices

Managers Grade II (Rs. 200-400)	11 (10 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	32,136
Head Clerks (Rs. 160-250)	10 (from 1-3-1954)	22,301
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80-220)	13 (from 1-3-1954)	14,507
Cashiers @ (Rs. 55-130 plus S.P. of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- p.m.)	11 (from 1-3-1954)	11,418
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55-130)	34 (from 1-3-1954)	25,595

I	2	3
<i>Bombay</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	8 (7 from 1-3-1954) *(1 No provision)	19,620
Insurance Inspectors (Rs. 160—330)	8 (from 1-3-1954)	15,420
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	25 (22 from 1-3-1954) *(3 No provision)	14,963
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Manager Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	22 (from 1-3-1954)	52,800
Head Clerks (Rs. 160—250)	20 (from 1-3-1954)	38,400
Upper Division Clerks with allowance (Rs. 80—220 plus special pay of Rs. 30/- p.m.)	12 (from 1-3-1954)	15,840
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80—220)	40 (from 1-3-1954)	38,400
Cashiers @ (Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- p.m.)	32 (from 1-3-1954)	30,000
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	132 (from 1-3-1954)	87,120
<i>Madras</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	5 (from 1-3-1954)	15,590
Insurance Inspectors (Rs. 160—330)	8 (from 1-3-1954)	15,400
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	9 (from 1-3-1954)	6,293
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Managers Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	10 (from 1-3-1954)	24,200
Head Clerks (Rs. 160—250)	4 (from 1-3-1954)	7,720
Upper Division Clerks with allowances (Rs. 80—220 plus special pay of Rs. 30/- p.m.)	6 (from 1-3-1954)	7,950
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80—220)	12 (from 1-3-1954)	11,550
Cashiers (Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 20/- p.m.)	10 (from 1-3-1954)	9,000
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	34 (from 1-3-1954)	22,542
<i>Calcutta</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Insurance Inspectors Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	6 (4 from 1-3-1954) *(2 No provision)	11,650
Insurance Inspectors (Rs. 160—330)	5 (from 1-3-1954)	9,680
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	17 (13 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	8,652
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Manager Grade II (Rs. 200—400)	11 (from 1-3-1954)	26,840
Head Clerks (Rs. 160—250)	14 (from 1-3-1954)	27,160

1	2	3
Upper Division Clerks with allowance (Rs. 80—220 with special pay of Rs. 30/- p.m)	5 (from 1-3-1954)	6,650
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80—220)	28 (from 1-3-1954)	27,160
Cashiers @ (Rs. 55—130 plus special pay of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- p.m.)	19 (from 1-3-1954)	18,174
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	84 (from 1-3-1954)	55,944
TOTAL Less Lumpsum cut		8,58,338 58,338
NET		8,00,000
CLASS IV STAFF		
<i>Delhi</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	3 (from 1-3-1954)	1,080
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Record Keepers (Rs. 35—50)	16 (12 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	5,203
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	26 (21 from 1-3-1954) *(5 No provision)	7,748
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	16 (12 from 1-3-1954) *(4 No provision)	4,410
<i>Kanpur</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	4 (from 1-3-1954)	1,460
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Record Keepers (Rs. 35—50)	11 (from 1-3-1954)	4,834
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	22 (from 1-3-1954)	8,166
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	11 (from 1-3-1954)	4,098
<i>Bombay</i>		
<i>Inspection Offices</i>		
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	9 (from 1-3-1954)	3,187
<i>Local Offices</i>		
Record Keepers (Rs. 35—50)	32 (from 1-3-1954)	13,440
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	70 (from 1-3-1954)	25,200
Farash (Rs. 30—35)	4 (from 1-3-1954)	1,440
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	28 (from 1-3-1954)	10,080

	1	2	3
Sweepers		10	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	3,600
<i>Madras</i>			
<i>Inspection Offices</i>			
Peons		10	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	3,603
<i>Local Offices</i>			
Record Keepers		10	
(Rs. 35—50)		(from 1-3-1954)	4,210
Peons		20	
(Rs. 30—35)		(10 from 1-3-1954) (10 from 1-4-1954)	6,905
Chowkidars		10	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	3,605
<i>Calcutta</i>			
<i>Inspection Offices</i>			
Peons		8	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	2,923
<i>Local Offices</i>			
Record Keepers		19	
(Rs. 35—50)		(from 1-3-1954)	8,018
Peons		43	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	15,513
Chowkidars		16	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	5,784
Farash		3	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-3-1954)	1,083
Sweepers		8	
(Rs. 30—35)		%(No provision)	..
		TOTAL	1,45,590
		Less Lumpsum cut	10,590
		Net	1,35,000

* No provision has been made as there is no likelihood of filling up these vacant posts in 1954-55. As regards Delhi region, no provision made as all Local Offices have not been opened.

%No provision has been made as part-time sweepers are to be employed.

@Special Pay for Grade I Local Offices — Rs. 30/- p.m.

Special Pay for Grade II Local Offices — Rs. 20/- p.m.

APPENDIX III

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55—UN-SANCTIONED MEASURES
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE PROVIDED ON ACCOUNT OF PAY

Designation of posts with scales of pay	No. of posts for which provision made with dates	Provision made
I	2	3
<i>Regional Offices</i>		
A—SUPERINTENDENCE OTHER OFFICERS		
Assistant Insurance Commissioners (Rs. 350—800)	4 (from 1-5-1954)	14,000
	9 (from 1-8-1954)	22,050
	4 (from 1-11-1954)	5,600
Medical Referees (Rs. 350—800)	5 (from 1-5-1954)	17,500
	10 (from 1-8-1954)	24,500
	5 (from 1-11-1954)	7,000
	TOTAL ..	90,650
	or say	90,000
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT		
Insurance Inspectors (Rs. 160—330):	6 (from 1-5-1954)	9,600
	6 11 (from 1-8-1954)	12,320
	(from 1-11-1954)	3,840
Superintendents (Rs. 250—400)]	7 (from 1-5-1954)	17,500
	12 (from 1-8-1954)	21,000
	7 (from 1-11-1954)	7,000
Sick Visitor ⁸ (Rs. 160—330)	10 (from 1-5-1954)	16,000
	20 (from 1-8-1954)	22,400
	10 (from 1-11-1954)	6,400
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80—220)	20 (from 1-5-1954)	16,000
	46 (from 1-8-1954)	25,760
	20 (from 1-11-1954)	6,400
Stenographers (Rs. 80—220)	4 (from 1-5-1954)	3,200
	15 (from 1-8-1954)	8,400
	4 (from 1-11-1954)	1,280
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	70 (from 1-5-1954)	38,500
	158 (from 1-8-1954)	60,830
	70 (from 1-11-1954)	15,400
	TOTAL .	2,91,830
	or say	2,91,000

	1	2	3
			Rs.
CLASS IV STAFF			
Daftries/Record Sorters	7 (from 1-5-1954)		2,450
(Rs. 35—50)	15 (from 1-8-1954)		3,675
	7 (from 1-11-1954)		980
Peons	15 (from 1-5-1954)		4,500
(Rs. 30—35)	33 (from 1-8-1954)		6,930
	15 (from 1-11-1954)		1,800
	TOTAL		20,335
	or say		20,000

APPENDIX IV

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55—UNSANCTIONED MEASURES

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE PROVIDED ON ACCOUNT OF PAY

Designation of posts with scales of pay	No. of posts of for which provision made with dates	Provision made
1	2	3

B—FIELD WORK

OFFICERS

LOCAL OFFICES

Bombay

Manager Grade I	7 (1 from 1—3-1954)	12,000
(Rs. 250—600)	(5 from 1-8-1954)	
	(1 from 1-2-1955)	

Calcutta

Manager Grade I	7 (1 from 1-5-1954)	13,000
(Rs. 250—600)	(6 from 1-8-1954)	

Madras

Manager Grade I	2 (from 1-11-1954)	2,000
(Rs. 250—600)		
	GRAND TOTAL	27,000

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Delhi

Manager grade II	7 (1 from 1-8-1954)	3,200
(Rs. 200—400)	(1 from 1-11-1954)	
	(5 from 1-1-2-1955)	
Upper Division Clerks with allowance ⁴	(from 1-11-1954)	440
(Rs. 80—220 plus Rs. 30/- S.P.)		
p.m.		

1		2	3
			Rs.
Upper Division Clerks	6 (1 from 1-8-1954)		960
(Rs. 80—220)	(5 from 1-2-1955)		
Cashiers	1		300
(Rs. 55—130 plus S.P. Rs. 20 p.m.)	(1 from 1-11-1954)		
Lower Division Clerks	9		1,320
(Rs. 55—130)	(1 from 1-8-1954)		
	(3 from 1-11-1954)		
	(5 from 1-2-1955)		
<i>Kanpur</i>			
Manager Grade II	13		7,400
(Rs. 200—400)	(4 from 1-8-1954)		
	(9 from 1-2-1955)		
Upper Division Clerks with allowance (Rs. 80—220 plus S. P. Rs. 30/- p. m.)	4 (from 1-8-1954)		3,080
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	9 (from 1-2-1955)		720
Cashiers—(Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 20/- p.m.)	4 (from 1-8-1954)		2,100
Lower Division Clerks—(Rs. 55—130)	21 (12 from 1-8-1954)		5,115
	(9 from 1-2-1955)		
<i>Bombay</i>			
Managers Grade II—(Rs. 200—400).	37 (9 from 1-3-1954)		41,600
	(9 from 1-8-1954)		
	(6 from 1-11-1954)		
	(13 from 1-2-1955)		
Head Clerks—(Rs. 160—250)	12 (2 from 1-3-1954)		14,080
	(9 from 1-8-1954)		
	(1 from 1-2-1955)		
Upper Division Clerks with allowance—Rs. 80—220 plus S. P. Rs. 30/- p. m.)	24—(7 from 1-3-1954)		14,410
	(5 from 1-8-1954)		
	(12 from 1-2-1955)		
Upper Division Clerks—(Rs. 80—220)	32 (5 from 1-3-1954)		17,040
	(18 from 1-8-1954)		
	(6 from 1-11-1954)		
	(3 from 1-2-1955)		
Cashiers—(a) (Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 30/- p. m.)	9 (1 from 1-3-1954)	}	17,045
	(7 from 1-8-1954)		
	(1 from 1-2-1955)		
(b) (Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 20 p. m.)	27 (8 from 1-3-1954)	}	17,045
	(7 from 1-8-1954)		
	(12 from 1-2-1955)		
Lower Division Clerks	140		47,520
(Rs. 55—130)	(32 from 1-3-1954)		
	(59 from 1-8-1954)		
	(6 from 1-11-1954)		
	(43 from 1-2-1955)		
<i>Calcutta</i>			
Managers Grade II	36		51,000
(Rs. 200—400)	(9 from 1-5-1954)		
	(23 from 1-8-1954)		
	(4 from 1-2-1955)		

1	2	3
		Rs.
Head Clerks	22	26,080
(Rs. 160—250)	(3 from 1-5-1954) (19 from 1-8-1954)	
Upper Division Clerks with allowance	17	11,440
(Rs. 80—220 plus S.P. Rs. 30 p. m.)	(3 from 1-5-1954) (10 from 1-8-1954) (4 from 1-2-1955)	
Upper Division Clerks (Rs. 80—220)	48	29,280
	(10 from 1-5-1954) (38 from 1-8-1954)	
Cashiers	13	20,995
(a) (Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. 30 p. m.)	(2 from 1-5-1954) (11 from 1-8-1954)	
(b) (Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 20 p. m.)	26 (4 from 1-5-1954) (18 from 1-8-1954) (4 from 1-2-1955)	
Lower Division Clerks (Rs. 55—130)	151	58,465
	(26 from 1-5-1954) (113 from 1-8-1954) (12 from 1-2-1955)	
<i>Madras</i>		
Managers Grade II	29	29,200
(Rs. 220—400)	(5 from 1-5-1954) (24 from 1-11-1954)	
Head Clerks	4	3,520
(Rs. 160—250)	(1 from 1-5-1954) (3 from 1-11-1954)	
Upper Division Clerks with allowance	19	11,000
(Rs. 80—220 plus S. P. Rs. 30 p. m.)	(4 from 1-5-1954) (15 from 1-11-1954)	
Upper Division Clerks	16	6,080
(Rs. 80—220)	(2 from 1-5-1954) (14 from 1-11-1954)	
Cashiers	2	9,230
(a) Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 30 p. m.)	(from 1-11-1954)	
(b) (Rs. 55—130 plus S. P. Rs. 20 p. m.)	21 (5 from 1-5-1954) (16 from 1-11-1954)	
Lower Division Clerks	85	23,980
(Rs. 55—130)	(16 from 1-5-1954) (69 from 1-11-1954)	
<i>Total</i>		4,56,600
Less Lump sum cut		6,600
<i>NET</i>		4,50,000

	1	2	3
CLASS IV STAFF			Rs.
<i>Delhi</i>			
Record Sorters (Rs. 35—50)	7 (1 from 1-8-1954) (1 from 1-11-1954) (5 from 1-2-1955)	560
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	2 (from 1-11-1954)	240
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	7 (1 from 1-8-1954) (1 from 1-11-1954) (5 from 1-2-1955)	480
<i>Kanpur</i>			
Record Sorters (Rs. 35—50)	13 (4 from 1-8-1954) (9 from 1-2-1955)	1,295
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	8 (from 1-8-1954)	1,680
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	13 (4 from 1-8-1954) (9 from 1-2-1955)	1,110
<i>Bombay.</i>			
Record Sorters (Rs. 35—50)	44 (10 from 1-3-1954) (14 from 1-8-1954) (6 from 1-11-1954) (14 from 1-2-1955)	8,960
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	77 (19 from 1-3-1954) (31 from 1-8-1954) (27 from 1-2-1955)	14,160
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	42 (10 from 1-3-1954) (12 from 1-8-1954) (6 from 1-11-1954) (14 from 1-2-1955)	7,260
Swcepers (Rs. 30—35)	7 (1 from 1-3-1954) (5 from 1-8-1954) (1 from 1-2-1955)	1,440
Farash (Rs. 30—35)	2 (from 1-8-954)	420
<i>Calcutta</i>			
Record Sorters (Rs. 35—50)	43 (10 from 1-5-1954) (29 from 1-8-1954) (4 from 1-2-1955)	10,745
Peons (Rs. 30—35)	79 (12 from 1-5-1954) (59 from 1-8-1954) (8 from 1-2-1955)	16,230
Chowkidars (Rs. 30—35)	37 (9 from 1-5-1954) (24 from 1954) (4 from 1-8-1954)	7,860

	1	2	3
			Rs.
Sweepers		7	
(Rs. 30—35)		(1 from 1-5-1954)	1,560
		(6 from 1-8-1954)	
Farash		6	
(Rs. 30—35)		(1 from 1-5-1954)	1,350
		(5 from 1-8-1954)	
<i>Madras</i>			
Record Sorters		31	
(Rs. 35—50)		(5 from 1-5-1954)	5,390
		(26 from 1-11-1954)	
Peons		48	
(Rs. 30—35)		(10 from 1-5-1954)	7,560
		(38 from 1-11-1954)	
Chowkidars		31	
(Rs. 30—35)		(5 from 1-5-1954)	4,620
		(26 from 1-11-1954)	
Sweepers		2	
(Rs. 30—35)		(from 1-11-1954)	240
TOTAL			93,160
Less Lump sum cut			3,160
NET			90,000

APPENDIX V
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954-55
SANCTIONED MEASURES

DETAILS OF THE AMOUNTS PROVIDED UNDER THE "HEAD ALLOWANCES & HONORARIA".

	Travelling allowance			Dearness allowance	Dearness Pay	House Rent allowance	City Com- pensatory allowance	Non- Practising allowance	Reimburse ment of medical charges	Total	Lumpsum cut	Net provision made
	For tour	For transfer	Conveyance allowance									
A.—SUPERINTENDENCE.												
Principal Officers	14,000	..	..	1,350	..	6,575	..	..	2,000	23,925	1,925	22,000
Other Officers .	30,400	6,050	9,600	35,900	26,650	37,800	19,800	22,600	4,600	1,93,450	23,450	1,70,000
Ministerial Establishment	10,600	4,150	4,100	2,08,700	2,08,700	1,34,300	74,150	..	5,800	6,50,400	70,500	5,80,000
Class IV Staff .	2,350	..	..	42,250	42,250	23,750	10,850	..	800	1,22,250	7,250	1,15,000
B.—FILED WORK												
Officers . .	7,600	3,950	1,800	16,500	16,500	12,950	13,800	..	1,650	74,750	7,750	67,000
Ministerial Establishment	15,850	1,950	1,900	2,34,650	2,34,650	1,23,250	79,350	..	3,300	6,94,900	49,900	6,45,000
Class IV Staff .	50	..	..	92,200	92,200	42,100	24,400	..	400	2,51,350	19,350	2,32,000

APPENDIX VI
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1953-54 & 1954-55

SANCTIONED MEASURES

DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS

Details of Receipts, Payments and Balances of Debt, Deposits, Advances and Suspense Accounts (including in investment position of Reserve Funds).

	1953-54			1954-55			Investments					
	Balance on 31-3-1953	Receipts in 1953-54	Total	Payments in 1953-54	Balance 31st March 1954	Receipts in 1954-55	Total	Payments in 1954-55	Balance 31st March 1955	Upto 31-3-1953	In 1953-54	In 1954-55
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNFUNDED DEBTS												
Employees State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	2,48,678	1,73,800	4,22,478	60,000	3,62,478	3,42,000	7,04,478	25,000	6,79,478	2,48,622	1,13,856	3,17,000
Reserve Funds												
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES												
1. Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings	24,270	12,200	36,470	...	36,470	13,200	49,670	...	49,670	24,270	12,200	13,200
2. Repairs and Renewal Reserve Fund of buildings	26,338	13,950	40,288	8,500	31,788	14,550	46,338	9,500	36,838	26,330	5,450	5,050
3. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipment of Hospitals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	19,000	19,000	...	19,000	...	...	19,000
4. Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund	83,125	2,08,000	2,91,125	20,000	2,71,125	25,08,600	27,79,725	1,05,000	26,74,725	1,48,632	2,84,500	24,03,600
5. Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund	66,645	1,06,500	1,73,145	10,000	1,63,145	18,05,600	19,68,745	45,000	19,23,745	...	...	17,60,600
Deposits												
6. Deposits of Securities	320	600	920	300	620	2,000	2,620	2,500	120	...	...	...
7. Other Deposits	14,701	86,100	(—)71,399	86,400	15,001	1,00,000	(—)84,999	1,00,000	15,001	...	...	...
Advances												
8. Permanent Advances	3,180	...	3,180	1,900	5,080	...	5,080	2,000	7,080	...	...	...
9. Advances to the employees of the corporations:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Advance of pay on transfer . . . . .	...	1,200	(—)1,200	1,500	300	5,000	(—)4,700	5,000	300	...	...	...
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer . . . . .	...	2,500	(—)2,500	2,500	...	7,000	(—)7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...
(iii) Advance for purchase of motor conveyance	12,029	5,700	6,329	4,000	10,329	12,300	(—)1,971	30,000	28,029	...	...	...
(iv) Advance for purchase of other conveyances	3,605	5,000	(—)1,395	10,000	8,605	10,200	(—)1,595	15,000	13,405	...	...	...
(v) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	500	(—) 500	2,000	1,500	...	...	...
10. Other Advances:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Advances to the Bank for purchase of Securities	10,00,100	10,00,100	...	...	...	196,00,000	196,00,000	196,00,000	...	...	...	...
(ii) Miscellaneous	25,262	45,000	(—)19,738	1,00,000	1,80,262	1,50,000	(—)69,738	1,00,000	30,262	...	...	...
Investments												
11. General Cash Balance	77,50,513	...	77,50,513	184,99,994	262,50,507	...	262,50,507	150,00,000	412,50,507	77,50,513	184,99,994	150,00,000

APPENDIX VII
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1954—55 UN-SANCTIONED MEASURES
DETAILS OF THE AMOUNTS PROVIDED UNDER THE HEAD "ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA"

	Travelling allowance			Dearness Allowance	Dearness Pay	House Rent Allowance	City Compensatory allowance	Non-practising allowance	Re-imbursement of medical charges	Total	Lump sum cut	Net provision
	For tour	For transfer	For conveyance allowance									
A.—SUPERINTENDENCE												
Other Officers .	2,000	1,000	1,000	9,065	9,065	13,597	12,250	12,250	1,000	61,927	12,927	49,000
Ministerial Establishment	500	500	1,500	90,370	90,370	59,920	41,598	..	1,500	2,86,258	1,258	2,85,000
Class IV Staff .	..	..	..	12,880	12,880	7,455	4,866	..	200	38,281	3,281	35,000
B.—FIELD WORK.												
Officers .	..	1,000	..	3,511	3,511	2,587	2,100	..	1,000	13,709	709	13,000
Ministerial Establishment	..	719	..	1,32,578	1,32,578	46,674	26,451	..	1,000	3,40,000	..	3,40,000
Class IV Staff .	..	1,000	..	60,000	60,000	19,000	9,000	..	1,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000

[No. SS. 132 (29).]

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1203.—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Mysore Gold Mines Regulations, 1953, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st August 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Regulations—

1. In regulation 78 for the figures and word "200 feet", the figures and word "400 feet" shall be substituted.
2. In regulation 155, after the word "counted" the words "except in the case of electric blasting" shall be inserted.
3. In regulation 200, after the words "Mining Officer" the words "or senior Foreman" shall be inserted.
4. For regulation 219, the following Regulation shall be substituted, namely:—
 "219. Power to postpone operation of regulations.—Whenever the circumstances at any mine or part of a mine are such as to render any provision of these regulations not reasonably applicable to such mine or part of such mine, the Chief Inspector may, at his discretion, grant exemption from such provision under such conditions as he may think fit".

[No. M-41 (12)/54.]

S.R.O. 1204.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), read with rule 3 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1302, dated the 17th August, 1951, namely:—

In the said notification for the entries against serial No. (7) relating to Shri R. Maulik, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"(7) Mr. J. W. N. Baldock—Nominated by the Indian Mining Association",

[No. M-3(1)/54.]

S.R.O. 1205.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the 20th July, 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Amendment

After sub-rule (4) of rule 24 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely:—

"(4A) No child shall be employed or permitted to work for more than 4½ hours on any day".

[No. LWI-24(153)/53.]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1206.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), and of rule 3 of the Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Rules, 1949, made under section 29 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the

Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 802, dated the 24th April, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification,

(1) at the end of the entry relating to Dr. S. R. Sen, the words "Vice-Chairman" shall be inserted;

(2) for the entries relating to (1) Shri N. C. Ghosh, (2) Shri Barindra Gupta, (3) Shri R. S. Pande and (4) Shri A. J. Hardcastle, the following entries shall, respectively, be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Shri J. N. Talukdar, Director General of Transportation, Home (Transport) Department, Writers' Building, Calcutta.

(2) Shri Badal Gangopadhyaya, President, West Bengal State Transport Employees' Welfare Bureau, 41/49-A Russa Road, South, Calcutta-33.

(3) Shri B. P. Singh I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Labour Department, Patna.

(4) Shri A. L. Cooke, Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Kanpur."

[No. LWI-2(8)/54.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 5th April 1954

S.R.O. 1207.—In part B of the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 460, dated the 1st February, 1954, published at pages 317-318 in part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1954, relating to the appointment of Shri V. C. Chathu Menon as the Provident Fund Inspector for the regions in the States of Madras and Andhra, omit item "8. Bellary District" and re-number items 9 to 12 as items 8 to 11 respectively.

[No. PF-516(12).]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th April 1954

S.R.O. 1208.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 331, dated the 19th January 1954, relating to the Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, namely:—

In the said notification for item (1), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri K. N. Subramanian, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour".

[No. SS.121(75)B.]

S.R.O. 1209.—In pursuance of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. SS.21(4), dated the 28th December 1948, the Central Government hereby reconstitutes the Medical Benefit Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(1) The Director General, Health Services, *Ex-officio*—Chairman.

Members

(2) Lt.-Col. T. C. Puri, Deputy Director General of Health Services.

(3) The Medical Commissioner of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, *ex-officio*.

[Nominated by Part 'A' and Part 'B' State Governments under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10.]

(4) Shri B. C. Das Gupta, Director of Health Services, West Bengal.

(5) Dr. J. K. Salkia, M.B., D.T.M., A.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, Shillong.

- (6) Lt.-Col. Sangham Lal, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Director of Medical Services, Madras.
 - (7) Dr. T. D. Shahani, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh.
 - (8) Lt.-Col. D. P. Nath, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar.
 - (9) Dr. B. B. Dikshit, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cal.), F.R.S. (Edin.), F.N.I., Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
 - (10) Col. A. N. Chopra, Director of Medical & Health Services, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
 - (11) Lt.-Col. P. Paptla, B.A., M.B.B.S. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S., D.L.O., D.P.H. (London), Director of Health and Inspector General of Prisons, Orissa.
 - (12) Dr. H. B. N. Swift, Director of Health Services, Punjab.
 - (13) Dr. L. D. Khatri, Director, Medical and Health Services, Government of Hyderabad.
 - (14) Dr. B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.C.H. R.C.P. & S. (Eng.), Director of Medical Services, Government of Mysore.
 - (15) Col. S. L. Gargya, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Director of Health Services, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.
 - (16) Dr. M. Kunjukrishna Pillay, M.B.C.H.B., Medical Officer, Labour Department, Government of Travancore-Cochin.
 - (17) Dr. M. J. Bhatt, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., M.P.H. (Harvard), Deputy Director of Health Services, Government of Saurashtra.
 - (18) Col. R. S. Marya, Director of Public Health and Medical Services, Patiala.
- [Nominated by the Central Government under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 10 in consultation with organisations of employers recognised by that Government.]
- (19) Shri Shri Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
 - (20) Shri G. D. Somani, Shreenivas House, Outram Road, Bombay-1.
 - (21) Shri R. K. Lakhotia, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- [Nominated by the Central Government under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 10 in consultation with organisations of employees recognised by that Government].
- (22) Dr. S. L. Kashikar, I.N.T.U.C., Madhya Pradesh Branch, Shri Khandekar Building, Near Ganesh Mandir, Jumna Tank, Model Mill Road, Nagpur-2.
 - (23) Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma, M.L.A., Shram Shivir, Snehlataganj, Indore.
 - (24) Shri Vimal Mehrotra, 109/221, Jawahar Nagar, Kanpur.
- [Nominated by the Central Government under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 10 in consultation with organisations of medical practitioners recognised by that Government].
- (25) Dr. (Mrs.) B. Thungamma, Shanti Bhawan, Kamachha, Banaras.
 - (26) Dr. C. S. Thakar, Santa Cruz, Station Road, Bombay.
 - (27) Dr. G. K. Kulkarni, Congress Nagar, Nagpur.

[No. SS.121(66).]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.